



Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 3rd Instant.
BLUE and White Plates of Sizes,
Common Glass Ware, and a variety of other articles.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A NEAT LIGHT
PALANQUIN
SHIGRAMPOE.
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 3rd Instant.
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A SERVICEABLE
BUGGY
BAY ARAB
BUGGY HORSE
AND HARNESS.
Parted with, for no fault whatever.
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 3rd Instant.
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A NEW
BENGAL BUILT
CURRICLE
WITH SHIFTING SHAFTS
AND SET OF EXCELLENT
HARNESS.
This is a very light and easy conveyance, and has been but little used.
Meadows Street 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 3rd Instant.
MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PLATED WARE,
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
COOKING UTENSILS &c.
Belonging to a Gentleman leaving
India.
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A PATENT Brass Bedstead, Rs. 100
A Mahogany Washing Stand, 100
A Neat Silver Bowl, 150
Ditto Butter Pot, 100
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE
THIRD PART
OF
CAPTAIN GRINDLAY'S
VIEWS.
SUBJECTS, preparations for a Suttee, Tombs of the Kings of Golconda, Hermitage at Kurrungalle, Fortress of Bowrie, North West View of the Fort of Bombay, Morning View from Callian.
PRICE PER COPY Rs. 50.
A few of the first and second parts are on hand.
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
ARE DAILY EXPECTING
TO RECEIVE, FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE ELEGANT
LANDAU
AND COMPLETE SET OF
HARNESS
FOR A PAIR AND FOUR HORSES,
BELONGING TO
RICHARD JENKINS ESQ.
PRICE Rs. 4000.
THIS is a remarkably handsome Carriage, and built to order by Steward and Co. of Calcutta; the body is painted a pale buff picked out with Red, and the other part Chocolate; it is lined in the best manner with Scarlet Cloth and Red Morocco, and is in every respect nearly as good as new.
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AN ENGLISH BUILT
BAROUCHE,
A PAIR OF YOUNG
ARAB HORSES,
AND HARNESS
PRICE RUPEES 2200:
AND
AN ENGLISH BUILT, HIGHLY
FINISHED
BUGGY,
VERY LITTLE USED
WITH A STRONG QUIET
ARAB HORSE.
SEVEN YEARS OLD, AND SET OF
Harness.
PRICE RUPEES 1,100.
BELONGING TO A FAMILY LEAVING
India.
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEW DETONATING
RIFLE,
By Ketland.
PRICE Rs. 250.
A NEW
DETONATING
DOUBLE BARRELLED
FOWLING PIECE
BY SMITH
PRICE Rs. 250.
Meadows Street 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
GUITAR STRINGS,
Violin Ditto,
HARP DITTO.
JUST IMPORTED
AND FINE
Leghorn Hats.
For making Ladies and Children's
BONNETS,
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A MADRAS MADE
TWO POLED
TENT,
LINED WITH CHINTZ
And Carpets Complete.
PRICE Rs. 300
Meadows Street, 2nd January 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY 2ND JANUARY.
THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES.
TWO Rich and handsome Chandeliers
Several gross of Watch Glasses,
a variety of Brass ornaments Box Locks,
a few Dozen of Port Wine, Ravens
Duck, Drill for Trowsers, a quantity of
Glass Ware, a few Books and some
Long Cloth and Chintzes of Patterns
Nesbit Lane, 2nd January 1828.

CASTOR OIL
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY 2ND JANUARY.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's
Rooms.
ABOUT 40 Munds, FINE CASTOR OIL—expressly prepared and packed for the Europe Market.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A VERY Light neat India built STANHOPE only driven two months—with a complete set of nearly new Brass Mounted HARNESS, together with a fast trotting steady Brown
HORSE.
15 HANDS HIGH. PRICE RUPEES 1000.
Nesbit Lane, 2nd January 1828.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
A Complete set of INSTRUMENTS
FOR A
FULL BAND
FITTED IN A CHEST PRICE Rs. 1200.

VALUABLE BOOKS
FOR SALE
On Commission
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
A SPLENDID Copy of
Hogarth's Works.....Rs. 330
Northern Cumbrian Mountain's
on large paper with beautifully coloured Views..... 125
Do. Do. small paper..... 85
Luyken's Views, fine impressions... 50
Travels through Switzerland.... 20
Dr. Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopaedia in 17 vols. brought up as far as R..... 425
A French English and Italian
Dictionary 3 vols..... 25
Voltaire's Works 49 vols..... 60
Cornettes " 5 "..... 18
Moliere " 6 "..... 20
Racine " 5 "..... 20
D'Israeli's Works in 12 vols.
handsomely bound..... 75
Gifford's English Lawyer.
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF MEDICAL AND
OTHER WORKS.
ALSO
The new Novel of High Life, Rueben
Apsley, and Highways and Byeways, and
Miss Bengers Life of the Queen of
Bohemia.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE recently opened selections of very superior MILLINERY, the same is now exposed for Sale in their Commission Room.
Nesbit Lane, 2nd January 1828.

ON COMMISSION
AT

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

A MINERALOGICAL Cabinet containing 256 specimens with a Catalogue.
A small Mineralogical Pocket Book complete.
A Set of Models of Crystals.
Moves Lessons on Mineralogy.
Instructions for the use of the Blow Pipe.
Brooks Crystallography.
Parkins's Fossil Organic Remains.

Price Rs. 400

Nesbit Lane, 2nd January 1828.

CACHMERE SHAWLS.

A FEW of the above of good quality.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day

BY

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd January 1828.

Just Imported

PER

DUKE OF BEDFORD,

A BATCH OF

HIGH CASTE

ARAB HORSES.



AND ARE NOW FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

BY

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

BY

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

QUITE NEW Double Poled field Officer's Tents lined with Chintz, 5 Outer walls complete with Pegs, Gunny Bags &c.

1 New Baggage Tent

1 New Necessary Tent

Price for the above 3-400 Rs.

ALSO

1 Very large, Double Poled field Officer's Tent, lined with Chintz, 3 Outer Walls with one Baggage and a necessary Tent Price Rs. 350 or the six Tents, may be had for 700 Rs.

FOR SALE

AT

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

A VARIETY of preserved specimens of NATURAL HISTORY from China, ... at 10 Rs. per Box. and few a Bamboo Lounging CHAIRS and FLOOR MATS at moderate Prices.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION

AT

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

ROOMS,

A SPLENDID Dinner Service of British Porcelain, a very rich and massive Silver Breakfast Set, and a variety of other articles of rich and handsome patterns necessary for the table—the property of a Gentleman leaving the country. The above are well deserving attention.
Nesbit Lane, 2nd January 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

ONE of Thompson's "patent" self adapting Saddles, with Bridle complete, ... Rs. 120
One well made Shaftoe Saddle & Bridle 90

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A VERY Handsome Dennett and Harness quite new of superior make, made to the order of a Gentleman, and imported per Vibilia.
Nesbit Lane, 2nd January 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A FEW of Chamber's Patent Lever Gold and Silver Ladies and Gentlemen's Watches which they have exposed for sale in their Rooms on Commission.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co.

A FEW Pipes of very fine Old London Particular MADEIRA, imported per Mary, at Rs. 700 per Pipe, from Newton, Gordon, Murdoch and Scott, also very Superior CLARET of the Vintage of 1822, direct from Messrs. Sneyd, French and Barton, of Dublin, in six Dozen Cases, at Rs. 40 per Dozen.
Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

Advertisement.

A PPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM COOK Esquire, deceased, late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 28th day of December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

A PPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of A. J. F. STANTON, deceased late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 28th day of December 1827.

GRAHAM AND MORRIS,
PROCTORS.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828 are now for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Rampart Row, Price Bombay Rs. 120.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE 16TH

JANUARY,

AND CARRIES A SURGEON,

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS,

Joseph Blyth,

COMMANDER.



A PPLY to the COMMANDER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be procured.
Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW BRIG

BRITANNIA.

OF 240 TONS

WM. FERRIS COMMANDER.

WILL sail on the 25th January, touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Has very good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to Captain FERRIS at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

Upton Castle,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Peter Weldredge,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service)



HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 20th of January.

For Particulars Apply to Captain WELDREDGE at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where Plans of the Cabins may be procured.
Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FEVERSHAM.

550 TONS,

Stephenson Ellerby,

COMMANDER

(Formerly of the Royal George.)



IS expected in all this Month, and her Cargo being engaged she will have an early despatch. This Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.
Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

For Freight to China

OR

PRIVATE SALE.

THE SHIP

EARL KELLIE.

Captain William Smith.



THIS Ship was built at Calcutta, and launched in 1816, She is Registered 539 Tons, carries a very large Cargo, and is well fitted for Steamer Service. Apply to MESSRS. LECKIE AND CO.
Bombay, 28th December 1827.

For Passage to London

THE

ST. DAVID.

OF 350. TONS

Capt. Richardson,



TO Sail 8th January Apply to Captain RICHARDSON at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.
Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

For Freight and Pass

to London,

TO SAIL IN ALL JANUARY

AND WILL TOUCH

AT THE CAPE,

THE FINE NEW COPPERED SHIP

SESOSTRIS A. J

OF 500 TONS,

William Bouchier,

COMMANDER.

HAS a Poop and superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain BOURCHIER at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.
Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL IN THE MIDDLE OF

FEBRUARY.

THE NEW

BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

MOUNTSTUART EL-

PHINSTONE,

OF 611 TONS

ALEXANDER HENNING,

COMMANDER.



WAS to leave England positively on the 1st of September, and may be expected here early in January.

This Ship has been newly fitted up in England in the most complete manner for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.

Powers of Attorney.

Interest and Respondentia Bonds.

Policies of Insurances.

Bills of Lading.

and

Price Currents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1828.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In your Gazette of the 12th Inst. Giovanni, having a mind to be arch, addresses me by the appellation of the "Honorable Member for the Mofussil," and concludes that I must have spouted my first letter "in the attitude of a member of the lower house." He seems not to have recollected the fable of "a little scoundrel of an ass being met by a boar," and he may now learn its application by turning his thoughts homewards—"that for fools to attempt wit is dangerous." "Buffs, like dwarfs," says the moralist, "should be matched with those of their own level;" and though I am ashamed, of being seen in such society as Giovanni's, yet my excuse is, that I would like to see that he had turned himself to some more reputable employment than that of prancing about, to crack his jokes among the crowd, like my friend Andrew at a fair, where he gains nothing but contempt—"Why what the devil has you not made enemies enough? must you needs shew your wit to get more?"

Among the many conclusions, made by Giovanni—and granted to be silly—there is one in his last letter I must notice—"that because I have complained of his

expressions to Vindex, they must, therefore, have hit me." Now I have the pleasure to inform him, that when he would aim at Captain Caustic he can kill as much as Paddy shot at—what was nothing at all; and that when I sit down to chastise him, I enjoy—in the air of the Mofussil—perfectness of temper; which is a possession, I have reason to think, that he has not. Perhaps he is now congratulating himself that he has "settled his hash"—according to his own elegant phraseology—and that he has finished me as he would the Ex-Sheriff; but that so redoubtable a champion of veracity and learning, may not be deceived into the belief that I am afraid of meeting him, I give my reasons for now answering his last epistle, by addressing to him the words of Horace.

An, si quis atrocitate me petiverit,
Inuitus at fletu puer?
It would be unreasonable however to expect—that Giovanni can have learning enough to understand the Roman's satire—since he has formed his style on the model of what is in use among the fish fags of Billingsgate and the bullies of the ring. For the benefit of my country neighbours, therefore, and of such banterers as Giovanni, Francis must translate what they might not understand.

If any mongrel shall assail
My character with tooth and nail;
What! like a truant boy, shall I
Do nothing in revenge but fly
Whether Giovanni be a lawyer with a hundred hands, two heads, and but one face—or a divine, with two faces and one head—or a democrat of Bombay Society, who has every thing to gain, and nothing to lose, I have not yet received any positive information: but of this I have certain proof, that he is like the ass in the lion's skin, putting all those into bodily fear who have not yet discovered him by his braying. Perhaps he is the sheelman behind the curtain, who pulls the puppet strings? All of which questions, I hope Giovanni will answer in his next, that I may the better know how to deal with him. In the mean time, I proceed to shew his impudent pretensions as a critic and a man of candour: for on these I began with him, and on these I will end. As Giovanni may be known by his words, as a tree is by its fruit, on this analogy I propose illustrating his character.

From the whole of his correspondence—commencing with the first letter to the Ex-Sheriff and ending with his epistle to myself—it may be seen that the Don, in imitation of the jack-daw endeavours to look as much like a dove as he can, by white washing his feathers. He is constantly prating about want of delicacy and gentlemanly feeling—has a horror of low vulgarity, contemptible ignorance, and stupidity of intellect—in order, no doubt, to deceive the pigeons, that he is a pattern of learning—a prodigy of understanding—and a sample of elegance and ease. But while the magpie chatters, it is in vain for it to attempt deception, by endeavouring to sing; and it is equally vain for Giovanni to pretend to what he does not possess.

He disclaims all connexion with the Oriental Herald. Has he forgotten this remarkable passage in his letter to the Ex-Sheriff, where he alludes to quotations, from that publication? "but mine shall consist of matter, which shall grace the future numbers of that Journal, and not such topics as have already travelled round the world"—how can he recollect this sentence with veracity, and candour—which he honours more in the breach than the observance? and when he appears so guilty on one point, can we trust his candour on any other? It is by such creatures as Giovanni, that Mr. Buckingham has been deceived in many things regarding this Presidency, and has been injured in the opinion of those, who have no other cause to serve but that of truth: for I have reason to think, that the latter is too high minded—too liberal and enlightened—to have published much of what he has done, but for the reliance he has placed in his correspondents: and by them his confidence has been most grossly abused.

Giovanni would have it believed that in attacking Mr. Elphinstone he had no intention of assailing Mr. Elphinstone; and I am willing to give him credit for this as far as I can. But the thief does not break into a house where the inhabitants are awake, should he meditate an escape; nor does the robber attack a foot passenger on the street in open day—when he would save his neck; nor has Giovanni assailed Mr. Elphinstone openly, but like the assassin in the crowd, who while he smiles upon his victim gives him a side blow with his dagger, in order that no one may be wiser from his wishes. And now I will answer, to the question Giovanni has proposed to me—that the following passage from his criticism on the address is ironical—as it at once regards the writer and Mr. Elphinstone—"my object in again intruding myself upon the liberal and independent community of this beautiful island containing beauties still more beautiful than itself, is simply to express my regret that there should exist powerful and well founded reasons which will probably induce Mr. Elphinstone to prevent the republication of any of the public Journal of Great Britain or Ireland, of that well intended, but miserable address of the British inhabitants of Bombay, bearing

the signatures of 200 names" and he would have added—"whose ignorant testimony can be of little value, since the writers have so ill expressed their sentiments:" but Giovanni is too old a fox to be thus caught, and has left a hole to creep out at.

In order to shew his infallibility as a critic—I quote the following piece of elegant composition—where Giovanni has neither regarded the collocation of the words; nor the unity of the sentence—"a low vulgar fellow hits a passenger in the street with his still more vulgar fist." Here the separation of the first and last relative parts, renders the sense ambiguous and leaves it doubtful—whether the fellow's, or the passenger's fist is to be understood; but I presume that Giovanni meant the sentence should have stood thus "a low vulgar fellow with his still more vulgar fist hits a passenger in the street"—"The gentleman takes off his coat and waist-coat and calls out for a ring—he then engraves the sign of the monkey and blue ruin on the fellow's frontispiece—gives him a complete somerset—he is paid in his own coin—who is paid in his coin? not surely the gentleman who has done all this? yet the he certainly refers to him: but Giovanni meant to say that the Gentleman, having given the low vulgar fellow a somerset—paid him in his coin.

And now Don Effronterie I must conclude by telling you that in elegance and critical acumen you are a match for gridiron Cobbett—and a worthy associate of consistency to shoeblacking Hunt. Such are the foundations of your infallibility; and you must give me better reasons then you have yet done for my belief in your professions of candour and veracity.

Since language for your use made pliant,
Will bend to favour every client.

CAUSTIC.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,
I thank you for the copy of the letter addressed to you by the Honorable Member for the Mofussil—I have seldom seen so pitiful a production—his constituents will now certainly compel him to accept the Chiltern Hundreds—If I have time I may condescend to notice him next week, and give him a couple of Grains of Ipecacuanha.

GIOVANNI.

BOMBAY 1ST JANUARY 1828.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,
Allow me, through the medium of your Paper, to direct the attention of the proper authorities to a nuisance, which I, as well as many others, have daily cause to complain of. I allude to the numbers of Terriers and other dogs, belonging to Gentlemen occupying Bungalows on the Esplanade, which are allowed to scamper over the Sandy Beach in Back bay, during the mornings and evenings, when persons take their accustomed exercise.

These Brutes attack every horse that passes, frightening the animal and placing the Riders, more particularly if timid ones, in a situation of danger. Several accidents have already happened from the above annoyance, and I have myself observed more than one narrow escape. It were an easy matter to confine them to the Compounds at those periods of the day, or send them out under charge of a keeper.

To those persons here whose constitutions are bad and to whom regular exercise is necessary, it is a matter of no slight importance to have a quiet place to take it in, and the Beach in Back bay is peculiarly well calculated for that purpose and superior to any other part of the Island. If these dogs are permitted, however, to continue their attacks we must abandon our favorite spot and leave them masters of the Field.

You will confer a favor by inserting this in the Gazette, and I hope this public notice of the nuisance will have the effect of removing it.

I remain

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant
AN INVALID.

A FRAGMENT.

The sun beam had already sunk beneath the western wave, and our grateful Island, in mournful recollection of his memory, had begun to assume the melancholy garb of night. One longing, lingering ray still however continued to play upon the surrounding heights, as if reluctant to bid adieu to the lovely, luxuriant scene, where it had so lately revelled in Meridian glory.—Upon that beam, that lingering beam was all my attention rivetted—it was beautiful, it was poetic, and my youthful enthusiastic mind was wholly absorbed in its contemplation—I marked not when it fled, for I had gazed and thought, and had thought and wept—Need I tell the exile, the stranger on an Indian shore, that my thoughts had wandered to my native land, and my tears had paid their homage to my country's memory?—It was in this state of mental abstraction, that I either saw, or fancied, the following extraordinary vision—Were I a Soofee, I should say, that I had arrived at so high a pitch of purity and sublimity that the ætherial essence of my mind was able to wander from its earthly tenement and mingle with the beings of another

Sphere—Were I a proselyte to Gibbon or Voltaire the whole mystery would vanish in a moment, and I should declare it to be a mental delusion; or were I to agree with the Last Mins'rel.

That mighty words and signs have power
O'er sprites in planetary hour—

I should really and actually believe myself to have been visited by a being of immortal mould—But as I am neither a Soofee, an Athiest nor a Magician, the circumstance can never be satisfactorily elucidated to my own humble and contracted intellect, and I shall leave the Sceptic and Materialist to form whatever conclusions may appear most probable, and most conformable to their own peculiar and comprehensive ideas.—The moon had risen high into the arch of heaven before the dazzling glare of day had resigned the sovereignty of the skies to her more placid and benignant sway—I had arrived at a lonely and sequestered spot on the western frontier of the isle, still pondering o'er the happiness that I had once enjoyed, and the prospect of grief and misery that now rose grimly o'er the future.—The consciousness that the heyday of my youth was flown, and with it the delights of innocence and childhood made me doubly anxious to learn the lights and shadows of my destiny and to dive into the secrets of a mysterious futurity—I had pictured to my heated imagination a career of spotless and unsullied glory, a death bed of the purest joy and happiness—but vainly vainly, did I strive to think of it—misery, misfortune, ignominy and disgrace soon drove the dazzling vision from the field, and I saw myself a wretch, a villain and a traitor; or (which, if not actually worse must appear to the ardent mind more dismal and deplorable) I saw myself creeping in mediocrity and insignificance through my earthly pilgrimage, unseen, unnoticed and unknown—I was suddenly startled in the midst of my reverie by observing that the atmosphere around had a most dazzling and resplendent brilliancy, the radiance was at first so perfectly unearthly, that I was unable to distinguish the surrounding objects, but becoming gradually more habituated to it, I looked forward through the splendour, and who shall tell the thrill, the shuddering thrill that curdled in my freezing veins, when enveloped in a blaze of glory, I looked upon a being of another world—It was a female figure—The silken tresses of her raven locks, the dazzling lustre of her jet black eye, the pure ethereal hue of the Oriental drapery that hung in graceful folds around her lovely form, left not a doubt of her identity—The Genius of the East was before me—'twas but a glance, a momentary glance—suddenly the scene was changed—years on years, and centuries on centuries passed, as it were a fleeting Zephyr—The Rise and Fall of Empires, Regions, unheard of, and Dynasties, as yet unborn, swept in mimic pageantry across my wildered sight—I saw the great ones of the land lie mouldering in the dust—I saw generation upon generation vanish from the earth—Then was the eventful time—then did the trumpet echo in the blast—all was discord, anarchy and confusion—At length the strife was over, the war cry ceased—the clash of arms was hushed—I saw the Genius of the East again—A conscious smile of Triumph played upon her exulting features—She proudly trampled upon a prostrate foe and shouted فيروزي—Millions of voices echoed the victorious cry—And all again was still.

AN ENTHUSIAST.

NOTE.—We do not usually insert papers, the scope or tendency of which we cannot comprehend; but as the handwriting of the above "FRAGMENT" is quite familiar to us, and is that of a gentleman who we feel persuaded would neither write nonsense nor handle the knife of the assassin, we are induced to publish it; leaving the solution of the Enigma to wiser heads, for positively we have no key to its meaning.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have during the past week received four communications on Mr. Erskine's case—two in his favor, and two in support of Giovanni.—We see no reason however to alter the resolution already intimated to the public, not to publish any further correspondence on the subject—next week we may say something to Vindex.

We have received "A Cantabs"—"Nauticus"—and "Macduff's," letters all animadverting upon the poor Courier; they may appear in our next with an article by ourselves.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 84 per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99 1/2 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 adras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 133 1/2 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105 1/2 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in
Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50
B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 210 1/2 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 213 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106 1/2 Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1828.

A variety of circumstances have combined during the past week, of general festivity, to prevent us bestowing that attention to the Gazette, which we trust we have hitherto evinced in its management—With a press of other business at this moment on our hands, owing to the relaxation given at this season to the servants of the office, we are compelled to postpone several subjects which we had sketched out for leading matter.

We venture to draw the attention of the proper authorities to the letter of "An Invalid"; and to suggest, (in the event of the evil being deemed of sufficient importance to require the application of a remedy) that every dog which may be found loose on the Esplanade, between certain hours, be impounded, and the owner subjected to a trifling fine.

In the following Extract a Madras Contemporary doubts the appointment of Lord Combermere to the vice Government of Ireland, but as appears to us on very slender grounds. It was not a Bushire Correspondent who forwarded the news in question, but a Gentleman at Tehran who could not have mistaken "Combermere" for "Anglesea"—As this is a circumstance of some interest to the majority of our readers, it may, however, be as well to state our belief, that the Editor of the Courier had his information from the same quarter as ourselves; in which case no corroborative evidence can be adduced from the circumstance of both Journals conveying the same information at the same time.

"Bombay Papers contain an account of the death of Mr. Canning, received via Bushire. In the alterations consequent there upon, the name of Lord Combermere is set down as Viceroy of Ireland. This we apprehend is not correct, as Lord Wellington by every account is to retire this month; and so long an interregnum as must elapse before the period when his Excellency the present Commander in Chief in India (who is now also upon a tour of inspection thro' the Provinces) could arrive at his Government, is a thing of all others, at this eventful crisis, to be deprecated and avoided. We imagine the name of Lord Wellington's successor should have been, the Marquis of Anglesea, as stated in the accounts by the Royal Charlotte—and that the two Noblemen having been companions in arms during the late glorious continental war, has given rise to the misnomer of the Bushire Correspondent."

The following remarks by the Bengal Hurkaru upon the Courier's inaugural address are so pertinent, so prophetic, so free from preconceived opinion* that we cannot resist the temptation of republishing them for the edification of our readers.

"Promises" says the old adage "are like Pye Crust made to be broken"—The Anti-Controversial Courier, departing from the "smooth course" he had prescribed to himself, has inserted in his last, a letter under the signature G. conveying a misrepresented view of the Hurkaru's opinions, and drawing therefrom most silly conclusions—surely the insertion of that letter was a direct infraction of the Courier's sapient rules!

* Our Bengal contemporary could not know that he was speaking of the quondam Editor of the Argus, the Chronicle, and the Iris.

"Another change has come over the dream of the Bombay Courier. Another Editor has abdicated and his successor has announced his elevation to the editorial throne in due form. Whether "an Amurath succeeds an Amurath" remains yet to be shown. The address of the new Editor leaves this in doubt. All we learn is, that under the new leader the course of the Courier, unlike that of "true love" is to run quite smooth. In medio tutissimus ibis, is his motto: a maxim which we find recommended by Nimrod in his directions for driving, and which we understand to imply that if you keep in the middle of the road you are not likely to come in collision with those who are driving alone on either side of it. The new editor informs us too, that he bears in mind "the parturience of that mountain which produced a mascupular abortion," which being translated from "heathen Greek," into plain English, means the mountain in labour which brought forth a mouse: a very pretty little fable conveying a very useful moral, by which the new journalist is resolved to profit, he tells us.

In the third paragraph the Editor disclaims

the title of government Paper, which has been applied it seems to the *Courier* and declares that it has no further connection with government than the monopoly of its advertisements which have been given to it, not from any favor or affection for five and thirty years, but to ensure their more extensive circulation, meaning thereby that the said *Courier* has a more extensive circulation than either of the other Bombay Papers: now we must own that we have always supposed that the Paper owed its circulation to the said Advertisements, and if even with the inducement they hold out to the Civil and Military of the *Bombay Courier*, its circulation does exceed that of its contemporaries what it is that helps to incline the balance in its favor would be a secret worth knowing. It is not so well got up as the *Iris*: its selections bear no comparison to the *Gazette's*. As for editorial lucubrations, half a column a month has been hitherto the usual quantity. "What can it be" then which has gained for the *Bombay Courier* a wider circulation than the contemporary Journals of that Presidency?

In regard to European politics, the new Editor is pledged to be guided by Bentham's maxim which recognizes the greatest good of the greatest number as the true end of every measure, a very excellent standard of merit; but one which affords not the slightest clue to the opinions likely to be maintained by him who acknowledges it. The greatest talents have professed to be guided by this maxim in committing the greatest crimes. They have destroyed the lives, the liberties and the property of their subjects, all with a view to promote the happiness of their people! The advocates of bigotry and monopoly tell us they are contending for the happiness of the people, that toleration and free trade will destroy the protestant religion and the Constitution, and convert the free people of England into the passive slaves of some papistical despot. Chief Justice Best when he consigns a man to jail for exposing successful villainy to the contempt of mankind is influenced by the purest love of liberty, and even Earl Grey will die in defence of his order rather than yield one iota of it to the plebeian claims of the people. Yet would both these authorities acknowledge he maxim in effect, if not in the precise words, of Bentham.

The truth is, that there are in the policy of every State, certain great questions on which the mind of every public writer should be made up. There is no necessity to wait for any "political act from whence the character of the present ministry may be deduced" to enable any man to decide between the present and the late Ministry—between the Canning's, Lansdowne's, Goderich's, Dudley's, Huskisson's, of the new cabinet, and the Eldon's, Wellington's &c. of the old. They are wide as the Polar expanse in their views of our policy foreign and domestic; and he who has yet to learn and to decide to which of their views the preference is due, as conducive to the great end of good government, and the happiness of mankind at large, is in an awkward predicament for a conductor of a public Journal.

In regard to local politics, the Editor of course is pledged to be as innocent as the sucking dove, for notwithstanding his vaunted independence of official influence, if he should "boldly dare," to deviate from the "smooth course" which he has marked out or cease to be obsequious to authority, we fear he would soon learn that extensive circulation would be but a poor security for the continuance of that profitable patronage to which we still suspect that same circulation has been mainly owing."

Bengal Hurkaru December, 14.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. Darke, 4th Regt. Capt. W. Henderson, Pay Master Presidency. Surgeon W. Purnell, 1st B. E. Regt. Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th Regt. Capt. C. Crawley, 4th Regt. Ensign F. Cristiani, 5th Regt. N. I. Major Godley, 4th Regt. M. Establish. **DEPARTURES.**—Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 2d Regt. Capt. C. Holroyd, Nizams Cavy. Ensign Henry Spencer Hutchisson, 5th Regt. N. I. Ensign R. N. Meade, 12th Regt. Ensign A. Thomas, 8th Regt. Asst. Surgn. J. Brown, Medical Establish. Asst. Surgn. Alex. Grigor, Bombay Establish.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER. 25th.—Ship Earl Kellie, W. Smith, Commander, from Calcutta, 24th November. "25th.—Ship Asia Felix, George Jellicoe, Commander, from Calcutta, 2nd Dec. "25th.—The H. C. S. of War Amherst, Lt. J. Sawyer, Commr. from Mangalore, 22nd Dec. **Passengers per Asia Felix.**—Mrs. Jellicoe and Child, Mrs. Stone and Infant, and the Revd. Mr. Stone.

Passengers per Amherst.—Capt. Crocket, Mr. J. Johnson.

DEPARTURES.

DECEMBER. 25th.—Ship Malvina (Free Trader) James Murray, Commander, to London. "29th.—French Ship Virginia, F. Carnavat, Commander to Malabar, Bourbon, and Marseilles. **Passengers per Malvina.**—Lieut. Carney, Lieut. McDermott, Mr. Luykin, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Elderton, and Mr. D. Collins.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Saint David, for London. Upton Castle, for ditto. Recovery, for ditto. Cumberland, for ditto. Vibella, for ditto. Tamerlane, for Greenock. Comet, for ditto. Turners, for Liverpool. Gipsy, for ditto. Bombay Castle, for China. Caledonia, for ditto. Carron, for Calcutta. Malvina, for Madras and Calcutta. Skylark, for Ceylon. **Portuguese.**—Incomparavel for Rio Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Tamerlane, St. David, Vibella, Upton Castle, Comet, Brig Turners, Sesostris Gipsy, Britannia. **COUNTRY SHIPS.**—Sullimany, Caledonia, Bombay Castle, Carron, Illustre Almeida, Milford, Promie, Cumberland, Sky Lark, Helen, Castlereagh, Glorioso, Grab Byramore, Bannerman, Duke of Bedford, Malvina, Earl Kellie, Asia Felix. Clive.—H. C. Cruiser. Evelina.—French. Incomparavel.—Portuguese.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER. 16th. H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. Sterling, from Penang. "17th.—H. M. Ship Champion, J. F. Stoddart, from Penang. "17th.—Ship Protector, Captain G. Waugh, from Calcutta, left 9th December. "18th.—Ship Fergusson, J. S. Groves, from Calcutta 14th December. "19th.—Ship David Clarke, J. B. Viles, from Isle of France, 14th November. **Passengers per Champion.**—Ensign Nicholas, 26th N. I.

Passengers per Protector.—Mrs. Hake, three Misses Hake, and Master Hake, Captain Hake, 13th Light Dragoons, Dr. Knox, Mr. Robertson, for Madras—Capt. Grant, Captain Fenton, Masters Playfair and Armstrong, for London.

Passengers per Fergusson.—For London: Mrs. A. McLeod, Mrs. J. Sutherland, Miss Cuppage, Misses L. McLeod, S. McLeod, L. Sutherland, Major A. McLeod, Captain Fincane, Lieutenant Grierson, Doctor Cotton, Captain Wallace, Mr. F. Hamley, and 41 Invalids. —For Madras: Ensign Heard, H. M. 30th Regt. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Heberlet.

DEPARTURES.

NONE.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROAD.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. Sterling. H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart. Ship Royal Charlotte, Captain R. Duden. Ship La Gironde, Captain P. Cassade. Ship Protector, Captain G. Waugh. Ship Fergusson, Captain J. S. Groves. Ship David Clarke, Captain J. B. Viles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

December. 7. Ship Diadem, A. Wilsom, from London 18th June and Madras 30th October. —Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, from Kinsnapatam 4th October. —Ship Dona Carmelita, C. Gray, from Singapore 20th October.

December.—9. Ship Catherine, J. Mackintosh, from London 16th July and Cape 1st October. December.—12. The H. C. Steam vessels Ganges, from Bombay 17th Nov. and Point de Calde 28th do. —Ship Indian Oak, J. Reed, from Isle of France 3d October and Rangoon 26th November. —French Ship Harponneur, C. Lamy, from Bourbon 24th September. —French Brig Seythe, Real, from Bourbon 24th September.

Passengers per Diadem from London.—Mrs. Pettes; Miss Pettes; Mr. E. Pettes, Free Merchant; Mr. Thos. Hewett, Attorney at Law; Master Petter. **From Madras.**—Mr. T. Cussim, Merchant. **Per Dona Carmelita.**—Captain J. Dibbs, Country Service; Mr. William Crane, Merchant. **Per Catherine from London.**—Mrs. Vignon; Miss Ford; Miss Boscawen; Miss E. Boscawen; Messrs. Donnelly and Binny; Writers; Mr. G. Vignon, Merchant; Lieut. Laing, Madras Cavalry; Mr. A. Dunlop, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Ford, Merchant; Mr. C. Tait, Cadet.

Passengers per Ganges.—Captain J. Crawford, Bombay Marine; J. S. Le Mesurier, Esq. Barister; English, Esq. Merchant; and Mr. J. Black, Bengal Marine.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Dec.—12. The brig Hebe, Captain R. Havside, for Bombay in 3 or 4 days. On the 26th November, the Indian Oak passed the Speke and Sir Archibald Campbell, off the Elephant, from the gutted state of the Rice Market, they would, most probably, proceed to Penang; and on the 27th November, spoke the Schooner Ann,

to the Longitude of Baraga Point, and sent seven Burmahs on board, which we picked up in the morning, in a distressed state, having been out ten days.

DEPARTURES.

December.—6. Brig Tigress, P. Sherriß, for Glasgow. December.—7. Ship Royal George, Wm. Reynolds, for London. December.—8. American Ship Topaz, W. Brewster, for Boston. December.—9. Ship Duke of Lancaster, A. Hanay, for London. —Brig Grecian, J. Allen, for Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Bourbon, on the 20th October last, the Wife of Capt. Henry W. Beyts, of the Grab Bark Shah Byramore, of a Daughter. At Gwalior, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Major Josiah Stewart, Political Resident, of a daughter. At Ratanagiri, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant McGillivray Executive Engineer of the Southern Concan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NONE.

DEATHS.

On the 15th instant, on the passage from Bombay to Surat, Eliza Barnes, only daughter of Mr. Salmoh, of the Surat Mission, aged 11 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

NONE.

MARRIAGES.

At Halamcottah, on the 22d Nov. 1827, Mr. W. B. Addis, of the London Missionary Society, to Miss Emily Vansomeren.

DEATHS.

At Ellichpoor, Lieut. Charles Arrow Brigade Major of that Division Nizam's Army.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

In Camp, at Kurrah, on the 26th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Nott, Commanding the 43d Regiment, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th November, Mrs. E. Reed, of a Son.

At Chazeepore, on the 1st December, the Lady of W. Lowther, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 5th December, at the House of G. L. W. Kenderdine, Esq. Mrs. Ann Hogan, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 7th December, the Lady of S. Nicolson, Esq. of a Daughter. At the Presidency, on the 11th December, at the house of W. Fox, Esq. Mrs. Oakley of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 3d December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. W. Rodney, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Lavinia Poulson, Daughter of Captain John Poulson.

At Calcutta, on the 5th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Thomas Robinson, Henry Gribble, Esq. (Chief Officer of the Honorable Company's Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, to Miss Maria Marshall, Daughter of the late Ralph Marshall, Esq. of Calnafercy, County of Kerry, Ireland.

At Calcutta, on the 7th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Mr. John Ravenscroft, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Jane Kite.

DEATHS.

At Sea, on the 10th of October last, on board the Ship Henry Porcher, from the bursting of an artery, Neil Somerville, Esq. of Edinburgh.

At Muttra, on the night of the 24th November, Lieutenant James Mansfield, 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

At Dhooreghat Factory, in the Chucklee of Azimghur, on the 1st December, Madeline Elizabeth Maria Frances, Wife of Thomas Ramsay Wharton, Esq. formerly of His Majesty's 8th or King's Royal Irish Hussars, eldest Daughter of the late J. J. Lemarchand, Esq. aged 36 years, 6 months and 21 days.

At Calcutta, on the 2d December, Mr. John Foster, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 3d December, Lieutenant W. D. Kennedy, of the 6th Extra Regiment Native Infantry.

At Serampore, on Monday, the 3d December, J. R. Cook, late an Indigo Planter, at Gauzeepore.

At Benaras, on the 7th December, Mrs. Fullarton, widow of the late Major-General John Fullarton, of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

At Calcutta, on Sunday afternoon the 9th December, Mr. T. D'Souza, aged 64 years.

At Santipore, on the 9th December, M. Emerique, Esq. aged 43 years.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 11th Dec. Master Henry Briant, son of N. L. Briant, Esq. aged 6 years, 3 months and 24 days.

At Saharunpore, in the 20th year of his age, John Thurlow Resde, Esq. of the Civil Service, Collector of that District.

At Ramree, in the Arakan Province, on the evening of the 17th November, Captain Robert Hamell Phillips, of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the Commissioners of Arakan.

At Penang, on the 3d November, Clara Frances, wife of Ezra Thomas Downes, Esq. of Kishnagur, Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Service.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Wednesday, December 19.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 28 1/2
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 1000 Madras Rupees per 1000 Sicca Rupees 26 1/2
Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 1 Discount.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 1000 Madras Rupees per 1000 Sicca Rupees 1 Discount

Saturday, being the 15th of December, the Flag Staff of Fort St. George was re-hoisted, as indicating the period when Ship may safely resort to this Port.

His Excellency THE ADMIRAL left Penang for Calcutta in H. M. Ship *Java*, accompanied by the *Rainbow*, on the 28th ultimo. In working out of the Roads the *Java* had the misfortune to ground on the Queda Shore, but with the assistance of the *Rainbow* she was towed off without suffering much damage.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DEC. 12, 1827.

BUY.	PREM.	SELL.
26	0 Remittable	25 0
0	2 Old 5 per Cent. Loan	0 6
Prem.	4 New ditto ditto	Par
5200	0 Bank of Bengal Share	5000 0 Prem.

BANK OF BENGALE RATES.

Discount on Private Bills 6 0
Ditto on Government Bills 4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit 5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	SELL.
1 1/4 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11
On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 88.	
On Madras ditto ditto, 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SEL.
5,150		5,100

A work of some interest has lately issued from the Calcutta Press, a History of the Bundelabs, the military race inhabiting Bundelkand, by Captain Pogson, of the Bengal Army. We have not yet had time to examine the work attentively, but purpose taking further notice of it.

We have to record the natural demise of another Native Paper, the *Udanta Martanda*, the Journal written in the Hindi language, and, consequently, addressed to by far the most numerous portion of the population of this country. The Hindustanis of Calcutta alone are sufficiently numerous to have more than maintained a Journal, and being mostly men of business and property, should be possessed of intelligent curiosity, as well as the means of gratifying it. The paper was conducted with considerable ability, and recommended itself particularly to the class we have described, by a price current, and accounts of the state of the Markets, and the proceedings of the Native Merchants and Bankers. It has not, however, been found to defray the economical expenditure, which was, no doubt, incurred in its publication, and is, therefore, discontinued. The Editor blames his stars, but they are little in fault. The mistake consisted in imagining, that his countrymen wished or wanted such a superfluity as a newspaper. A century or two hence, perhaps, they may be impressed with the vast importance of daily or weekly speculations on foreign affairs, and the outpourings of editorial envy and uncharitableness; but till that happy period arrive, the planets of the Native Newspaper orbit, will see like the *Udanta Martanda*, more like meteors than sons, and pass rapidly into oblivion.

Our Gazetteer, the official organ be it observed in announcing what he terms the natural demise, of another valuable newspaper, dwells with evident satisfaction on the fact. It tickles its self-love, as an evidence he conceives of the infallibility of his dogmas. "I Sir Oracle have told you that the people of India will not and cannot be instructed and behold the proof!" Elated with such a lucky coincidence, he forgets how unfortunate some of his favorite Authorities have been in their predictions and clothing himself with the Prophet's mantle informs us that perhaps a century or two hence natives may patronize the speculations of the daily or weekly press; but now it is a superfluity which they neither wish nor want—as is proved because another native newspaper is de-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY THOMAS RIGBY.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

ture of Assistant Surgeon Wright from the station.

No. 147 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointment is made.

Commissariat Department.

Senior Sub-Conductor T. Biddle to be Conductor, vice Joseph Conrill, deceased. Date of Appointment 21st May 1828.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1828.

No. 148 of 1828.—The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeons having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Duchess of Atholl, Edinburgh, and Rising Star, on the 1st instant, and produced the prescribed Certificates of their respective appointments to this Establishment, are admitted as such into the service from that date. The Cadets for the Artillery are promoted to 2d Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Esquires, leaving their date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Mr. John Davis Leckie, Cadet, has not produced the regular Document of his appointment, in consequence of his not having been of age at the period of passing at the East India House, but has produced a letter from the Secretary which leaves no doubt as to the Hon'ble Court's intention of appointing him to this Presidency. This Gentleman has since attained the prescribed age.

Cavalry.

541 Mr. Charles Round Bacon,—Arrived by the Ship Edinburgh.

Artillery.

696 Messrs. Sydney Tuckwell,—Duchess of Atholl.

695 — Charles Bonham,—Do. Do.

697 — Charles Henry Nixon,—Do. Do.

Infantry.

334 Messrs. Thomas Pottinson Mackay,—Arrived by the Ship Edinburgh.

364 — Henry Rolland,—Do. Do.

365 — John Richard Kelly,—Do. Do.

366 — Henry William Evans,—Do. Duchess of Atholl.

570 — Alexander Morrison,—Do. Edinburgh.

585 — Robert James Shaw,—Do. Do.

510 — Francis Charles Wells,—Do. Duchess of Atholl.

413 — Thomas Richard Prendergast,—Do. Do.

514 — John Mervin Browne,—Do. Do.

515 — Thomas Willmott,—Do. Do.

551 — William Richard Anestley,—Do. Do.

552 — George Hobson Bainbridge,—Do. Do.

556 — William Rose,—Do. Do.

563 — James Bouchier Selon,—Do. Do.

569 — Charles Lodge,—Do. Do.

649 — John Davis Leckie,—Do. Do.

Medical Establishment.

No. 22 Messrs. Charles Patrick Livingstone, M. D.—Arrived by the Ship Duchess of Atholl.

25 — Alexander Colman, M. D. Do. Rising Star.

28 — Robert Davidson,—Duchess of Atholl.

33 — Mirzanze Baigrie, M. D. Do. Do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty by permission of Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Gordon, Infantry,—Arrived at Bombay on the Ship Edinburgh 11th June 1828.

Captain D. Liddell 10th Regt. N. I. D. Do.

Lieutenant A. N. Maclean 8th Do. Do.

Lieutenant W. A. Crawford 1st Regt. Lt. C. Do.

Ensign J. G. Gordon 19th " N. I. D.

Cornet R. H. Richards 3d " Lt. Cavalry

Do. Dutches of Atholl 1st June 1828.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1828.

No. 149 of 1828.—Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Ballantine, Commanding the Province of Candia, is permitted to remain at the Presidency on sick Certificate until the end of the present month.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1828.

No. 150 of 1828.—By the General Orders of the 6th July 1827, Assistant Commissioners General were directed to vacate their appointments on promotion to the rank of Lieut. Col. Regimentally, the following rules are in future to be observed applicable to the revised establishment of that Department.

First Assistant Commissioners General to vacate on their promotion to the rank of Lieut. Colonel; second Assistants on their promotion to a Majority; and third Assistants, being chosen exclusively from Subaltern Officers, to vacate when promoted to the rank of Captain.

This last Regulation will not affect any Officer of the Rank of Captain now holding the situation of third Assistant in the Commissariat.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to establish the following scale for regulating the amount of security to be required of Assistants in the Commissariat.

First Assistants..... Rs. 30,000
Second "..... " 10,000
Third "..... " 10,000

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1828.

No. 151 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following modification be introduced into the Hospital establishments of Native Regiments of this Presidency.

The situation of Shop Coolie to be discontinued and in the room of this description of servant, two lads, similar to Sepoy Recruit Boys, but who are qualified to read and write one of Native languages, are to be admitted into service under the same engagements and paid the Medical Officer in charge, at the same as Recruit boys, and to be attached to each Regimental Hospital; such Shop Coolies, however, at present in the service likely in opinion of Superintending Surgeons to qualify themselves at a future period for promotion to be continued on their present footing.

The situation of Musselman cook to Regimental Hospitals is also abolished, to be replaced by a Dabie who will be entertained, to be from the Medical contract allowance.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1828.

No. 152 of 1828.—The following Cadets having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Surrey, Medina, Avercrombie Robinson of the 4th and 5th instant, and produced the prescribed Certificates of their appointments to this Establishment, are admitted as such into the service from the dates

against their names.—The Cadets for the Artillery and Engineers are promoted to second Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Esquires, leaving their date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

634 Mr. Arthur Prescott,—Arrived by the ship Avercrombie Robinson on the 5th June 1828.

Artillery.

598 Mr. William Kirkpatrick,—Do. Do.

Engineers.

525 Mr. Alexander Scott Walker,—Arrived by the ship Surrey on the 4th June 1828.

Infantry.

518 Mr. Alfred Wardle,—Do. Do.

525 Mr. Henry Bayle,—Do. Do.

615 Mr. Osbert Davenport Outley,—Do. Medina on the 5th June 1828.

603 Mr. Keith Jopp,—Do. Avercrombie Robinson on the 5th June 1828.

698 Mr. Robert Hill Wardle,—Do. Do.

651 Mr. Edgar Duff Jones,—Do. Do.

943 Mr. John Charles Hirtley,—Do. Do.

661 Mr. Arthur Henry Williams,—Do. Do.

675 Mr. Wm. Geo. Wheatley,—Do. Do.

Lieutenant John Liddell, of the 23d Regiment N. I. and Surgeon A. Henderson, of the Medical Establishment, have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors without prejudice to their Rank, by the Ship Avercrombie Robinson, which arrived at Bombay on the 5th instant.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1828.

No. 153 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Lock Hospital at Kaira be abolished, and that a similar institution be formed at Deesa.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1828.

No. 154 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Assistant Surgeon Thomas Scouler is appointed to the vacant situation of Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Mhow.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1828.

No. 155 of 1828.—Mr. Henry Thomas Chatterton having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the ship Avercrombie Robinson on the 5th instant, and produced the prescribed Certificate of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon to this Establishment, is admitted as such into the service from that date, leaving his date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 1/2 % 1 1/2 per 100
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 104 1/2 to 105 1/2 by per 5 1/2 % Sa
Madras, at 30 days sight, at 93 1/2 by per 100 Sa

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs. per 0 1/2 Sica
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 1/2 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened
Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105
1/2 by per 0 1/2 Sicas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 210 1/2 by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 218 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

To London.... Per Ton £1.5 to £2.
To China.... Per Candy. Rs. 28 to Rs. 30.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th JUNE 1828.

We this day reprint a very interesting account of the MAHABULESHWAR HILLS; which appeared in last Saturday's Courier; the benefits that will result from having a station of this description, to which the Invalids of this side of India can retire, and breathe a pure and invigorating air, will tend to render this account interesting to all classes of our Readers. Its authenticity can be little doubted, as having appeared in a Paper which bears on the face of it, the acknowledged Patronage and Support of the Government of this Presidency. We sincerely hope that repeated Trials will be as successful, as the anticipations are pleasing.

not from the connivance of the rest; but if Mr. Peel, after long experience, supposed that it was a necessary consequence of the appointment of a Premier favourable to emancipation, that he would employ the influence of the Crown to promote his views, we fear we must conclude that a Premier opposed to it will do the same, until further experience justifies a different conclusion.

TIMES—SATURDAY.—It affords us much pleasure to hear, but to see it will be doubly satisfying, that the gallant Duke at the head of the Treasury has determined to smash all political jobbers, and to cut away, with a bold and sinewy arm, the whole vile system of corrupt merchandise in places of trust, and in honourable as well as lucrative promotion. Let us, like the great and noble Lord St. Vincent, fairly try this enterprise, and his fame for moral courage will soon eclipse the brightest effulgence of his military renown. Let him proceed in it against an intriguing Court, (all courts are so,)—against an aristocracy at once seditious, haughty, intolerant, and supple,—against the importunate remonstrances of friends, the ungrateful sneers of neutrals, or of marketable enemies, and in behalf of a suffering, but discriminating and honest people, and no reputation that ever adorned the page of English history can stand a comparison with that of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, for the good which he will have achieved, and for the glory, both individual and national, which future ages will associate with his name to the most distant generations. In the mean time, to descend to a more ignoble, though not an irrelevant subject,—is it true that Mr. Basil Montagu has been put in nomination for the vacant Welsh Judgeship? We ask the question, because it leads to a second, viz., Is this appointment a job? And if so, whose job is it? Not Lord Lyndhurst's—not the Prime Minister's own job, we are sure. Can we go higher? Odd stories are about concerning amiable but somewhat oldish recollections, not perhaps quite grave enough to justify such a promotion of such a barrister, who, we are informed, never went a circuit in his life. Would it not excite a curious mixture of emotions, to see an illustrious personage give way to histrionic sympathies of such ancient standing as 1790, and assuming the once-loved attributes of 'Hal,' promote and old Hunchenbroke comrade of the skin, after thirty-eight years, into 'Mr. Justice Shallow'?

GUZERAT RACES 1829.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY 3d February.

1st.—A SWEEPSTAKES of Rupees 500 P P for all horses that have never started on any course 8st. 7lbs. Heats 2 miles.

Open till the 25th October, horses to be bona fide the property of the Subscribers—four subscribers or no race—2 Names down.

2nd.—A SWEEPSTAKES of Rupees 300 H and 500 Rupees from the Fund for all horses that have never started on any Course—weight for age Heats 1½ miles and a distance.

Open till the 25th October 1829, horses to be bona fide the property of the Subscribers.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY 5th February.

1st.—A COLTS PLATE of Rupees 400 from the Fund and 75 Rupees each Subscriber—Weight for age—winners 7 lb extra Heats 1½ miles.

For every horse having a Colts tooth in his head at the time of running, or a certificate from any two Stewards or where there are no Stewards from any two Gentlemen certifying that the horse had a Colts tooth on the 25th October 1828.

3rd.—A HACK PLATE of Rupees 400 from the Fund and 30 Rupees each Subscriber 8st 7lbs. Heats 1 mile.

The winner to be sold for 700 Rupees within half an hour after the race to any Subscriber to the races giving the preference to the owners of the horses as they come in.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 7th February.

1st.—A CUP value 100 Guineas given by

600 from the Fund and 100 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses 10 stone One 3 mile heat.

The winner to be sold for 1200 Rupees within half an hour after the race to any Subscriber to the races, giving the preference to the owners of the horses as they come in.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY 12th February.

1st.—THE GIVE AND TAKE of Rupees 600 from the Fund and 150 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses 14 hands 8st 7lbs. Heats 1½ miles.

SIXTH DAY SATURDAY 14th February.

1st.—THE BARODA PLATE of Rupees from the Fund, and 150 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses 8st 4lbs. Heats 2 miles.

2nd.—A SWEEPSTAKES of Rupees 1000 P P for all horses 8st 7lbs. Heats 1½ miles. Open till the 25th December 1828—Three Subscribers or no race.

3rd.—A WHIM PLATE of Rupees from the Fund, and 100 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses, 14 hands and aged 8st 7lbs. Heats 2 miles.

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY 17th Feb.

1st.—THE GUZERAT TURF PLATE of Rupees 1000 from the Fund and 200 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses weight for age. Heats 1½ miles.

2nd.—THE BEATEN PLATE of Rupees from the Fund and 75 Rupees each Subscriber for all horses that have saved their distance throughout the Meeting.

DUNCAN WM. SHAW.
Baroda, 9th June 1828. Secretary.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Stokes, Commanding Vet. C. Ensign Wyatt, 5th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

ARRIVALS.

June 11th.—Imams Ship Hammonshaw, Hussonben Ebrahim Nacquadah, from Mascat, 2d June. Passengers per Imams Ship Hammonshaw.—Capt. Steininger, Madras Establishment.

DEPARTURES.

June 10th.—Ship Lady Hannah Ellice (Free Trader) John Liddell, Com. to London.
19th, French Ship Le Achille, J. S. Sagnac, Com. to Madras.
Do. Ship Thomas Ritchie (Free Trader) A. Alexander, Com. to London.

SHIPS LOADING.

Boliver for London; Admiral Benbow for London; H. C. Duira for China; Edinburgh for China; Dutchess of Athol for China; Exmouth for China; John Adam, for Calcutta; Sophie for Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.

Dunira; Edinburgh; Dutchess of Athol and Abercrombie Robinson.

FREE TRADERS.

Exmouth, Bolivar, Admiral Benbow, Annandale, Rising Star, Duncan Gibb, Mary, Garry, Recovery, Medina, Julia, and Ellen.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Asia Felix, Oscar, Almeida, Ahmedy, Johanna, Lady Caroline, John Adam and Cumberland.

ARAB.

Moidinbeen, Fataysalehad, Asadollah, Wootman, Fullajsalum, Fullajsalum, and Hamamshaw.

FRENCH.

Sophie, Buffon, and Jean Pierre.

C. H. CRUIZERS.

Elphinstone, Coots, Fly.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

31.—Ship Sundury, G. Manning, from Bombay May.

(Continued in the Supplement)

BY THOMAS RIGBY.

FULLY RECEIVED.

Attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2ND 1828.

(Continued from the last Page.)

funct; and he adds by way of discouraging any future attempts that till the advent of that period to which he refers, namely, a century or two to come, "the planet of the native newspaper orbit will rise like the *Udanta Martanda* more like meteors than suns and pass rapidly into oblivion." We say nothing to the beauty of the metaphor—"the planet of an orbit"—a sort of putting the cart before the horse; that may make up perhaps in novelty for what it wants in accuracy—but it amuses us to see the blunders into which our oracle's blind zeal against the press betrays him. He fancies no doubt that he has made a hit—a palpable hit—against the advocates of a Free Press, while he has actually been demolishing one of the strong positions of his own party. It needs no argument to shew as far as the Natives are concerned, that if their apathy on the subject of discussions is such as the *Gazetteer* represents it, it will be time enough on the score of policy to exclude them from the benefit of a Free Press when they become sufficiently enlightened to make any dangerous use of it, which according to the *Gazetteer* will be about a couple of centuries hence. A safe prophecy in one respect: for the vanity of the prophet is in no danger of being wounded by its falsification! It is but a sorry argument for depriving a people of the right of a Free Press, to say that they will not make use of it. If true the deprivation is unnecessary, if false it is unjust. Sir John Malcolm has devoted pages to demonstrate that the Natives are but too ready to avail themselves of what he terms this dangerous instrument; he has maintained the doctrine also with all his eloquence exerted both in his speeches spoken, and speeches written. Yet our *Gazetteer* ridicules the very idea of the Natives making use of the Press or by being affected by its appeals for two centuries to come! Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? Not we certainly. We should be sorry however to pay such a poor compliment to the character of our Government as that conveyed by those who rejoice over the anticipated continuance of that apathy which is a bar to all instruction and improvement. We have never yet arrived at the belief that the duration of British supremacy in the East can be insured or promoted by the ignorance of the people. On the contrary, we are satisfied that to enlighten them is the surest way to render them satisfied with a domination which with all its faults forms so favorable a contrast to the despotisms which it succeeded. The exultation to which we have adverted, can only have its origin in the notion, that to communicate knowledge to the people of India is the surest road to the subversion of British power. We are very sure that the utmost licentiousness of the radical Press never promulgated a doctrine so derogatory to the character of the British government as this; and we can only pity the perversion of intellect that could believe that even a government existed that could only be maintained by keeping its subjects in a state of ignorance, it would not be a blessing to mankind that it should cease to exist as soon as possible.

Bengal Hurkaru December 12.

Manilla.

We have been obligingly favoured with the perusal of Letters of recent date, from Manilla, received by H. M. Ship *Success*. The Spaniards have been thrown into great consternation by reports of a War between the Mother Country and Great Britain—They expect, with good reason, that should such an event occur, they may not be permitted to remain quiet spectators of the Contest. An expedition from this quarter would be warmly welcomed at Manilla by the majority of Inhabitants. Any change would be for the better, as nothing can equal the misery which at present prevails in that fertile Island.

Trade is annihilated, and the produce of the Revenue yearly diminishing.

Foreign News.

G R E E C E.

ANTHIMOPLE, JULY 10.—It appears from the circumstances that the Divan is already informed that the Courts of London, Paris, and Petersburg, will shortly take measures to in-

force their intervention. There seems to be no notion of the departure of the Ambassadors, because the lady of M. de Ribeaupierre is just arrived. It is affirmed, that at the Conference at Petersburg, in April 1826, it was agreed, that in case of extremity the Ambassadors should withdraw, but England and France fearing the fermentation which might ensue in the Turkish capital, and which might prove dangerous to the Christians are said to have subsequently declared against the measure.

Smyrna 5th July.—Advices have been received from Alexandria, that Lord Cochrane had twice appeared off that port. The Pacha in person went out to give him battle: he had two 80-gun ships and ten frigates. It is unnecessary to say that Lord Cochrane did not wait to receive his advances.

A letter from Constantinople, dated July 24, inserted in the *Constitutionnel*, says: To the strings of ears and heads sent from Athens by the Seraskier, Reschid Pacha, has succeeded another sort of pastime. Thirty rich Turks, whose inheritance was coveted, have been hanged without form or process, as factors and secret partisans of the Janissaries.

The sums taken out by Lord Cochrane to the Greeks arrived at a critical period, and were employed in paying the seamen, in the repair of ships and fortresses, and in purchasing provisions and munitions of war.

The Greeks are busily occupied in fortifying and provisioning Argos and Acrocorinth. Seeing that they are too weak to face the enemy in the open field, they have formed the plan to possess themselves of Thermopylae, for the purpose of cutting off the communication of Reschid Pacha with Thessaly. Ibrahim Pacha has quitted the fortress of Patras. He has addressed a circular letter to the Greek chiefs who command corps, in which he promises to continue them as captains in their provinces, provided they acknowledged him as master and come and do homage to him as such. Some of the chiefs have answered, that a national Government has been already installed, to which they have sworn fidelity and obedience, and that he must address himself to that Government. General Church continues in the island of Egina. Lord Cochrane is engaged at Hydra, in getting the Greek fleet ready.

(From the *Gazette de France*, dated Wednesday.)

ALEXANDRIA, June 19.—In the afternoon of the 16th, Admiral Cochrane, with 23 vessels, appeared before Alexandria. A Turkish brig, which was cruising before the Port, attempted to enter precipitately, but ran aground. A fire-ship which was sent against it having failed, it was soon burnt by a second fire-ship.

On the 17th, in the morning, the Pacha put to sea with 13 ships, determined to bring on a decisive action, but the Greeks were out of sight. The Pacha, who did not go more than a league or two, returned into port, and soon after the Greeks again appeared at some distance.

Several of the Pacha's frigates and corvettes, which could not get out on the 17th, got ready to sail on the 18th, in the morning. Twenty-three ships left the port, to approach the Greek squadron, which has disappeared. The Pacha has returned. His fleet has orders to pursue the enemy as far as Rhodes.

Toulon, July 31.—The Scipio ship of the line, commanded by Captain Milins, sailed to-day for the Dardanelles. At the same time the Dromedary transport sailed for Smyrna, and the Adventure brig for Alexandria, whither they are going to escort the ships from Marseilles for those seas.

VIENNA, July 28.—The publication of a Firman is expected at Constantinople, which, by declaring Mahomet Pacha a rebel against the Porte, will set a price on his head, and enjoin the neighbouring Pachas to wage war against him.

P O R T U G A L.

We yesterday received the following Letters from our Correspondent in Lisbon:—

Lisbon, July 28.—This week, changeable, corrupt, inconsistent, and perverse Government, has just undergone another important change, which has produced more commotion and dissatisfaction in the city than ever appeared during the reign of the Republican Cortes, or at any time since the Proclamation of the Constitutional Charter. For the last three nights Lisbon has been, from seven in the evening till midnight, a continued scene of confusion and uproar. Troops of the line, as well as militia, have been parading the streets in all directions, crowds of discontented citizens have been collected on all points, remonstrating with the soldiers, shouting, "Viva a Carta," "Viva Don Pedro IV." "Viva a uniao dos Portuguezes," and "Morrao todos os seus inimigos." I have certainly seen no such symptoms of discontent since I came to Portugal. In order to understand the cause of all this, it will be necessary to give a short outline of what has been going on for some weeks past. Saldanha, the Minister of War, with the consent of his colleagues, had resolved to remove Bastos, Intendant of Police, and appoint in his place a Judge of the name of

Leitao, and make Pedro Mello Breyner, Regedor de Justica (a sort of Chief Justice.) The Infanta agreed to this, but deferred from day the signing of the commissions. Some time during the preceding week Saldanha forwarded the commissions to the Regent at Caldas for her signature. This should have been done by the Bishop of Algarves; but as he is a man rather of retired habits, not at all disposed to adopt any violent or even energetic measures, and had been brought into office rather against his will, Saldanha consented to take the duty upon him. Not finding the Regent make any answer to his application, he proceeded on Monday to Caldas, for the purpose of waiting on her Royal Highness, and urging the necessity of signing the commissions. In the mean time the *Cammarilla* or female Privy Council of the Princess, had got information of what was going on, and had instructed the Princess what course she had to take. Saldanha, arrived at Caldas, was received with the usual formalities, and there took the liberty of stating his regret at the delay, and at the same time his fixed resolution to retire from office unless the changes proposed by himself and colleagues should be adopted. The Regent only replied that she should be under the necessity of losing his valuable services, but would endeavour to supply his place in the best way she could. Saldanha was no doubt quite confounded at this, not only because he had supposed himself to be the prime agent in removing the late Ministry and appointing the new, but because he had been led to believe that he stood high in the Princess's favour, and might easily secure her concurrence in any of his plans. He immediately left Caldas, came to Lisbon on Tuesday morning, and about mid-day received a despatch from her Royal Highness, containing his dismissal. He shortly after waited on the English Minister with his colleagues, stated what had occurred, and with great prudence and good sense, immediately left town for Cintra. All this was brought about Trigoso, the *Cammarilla*, and money. It is confidently affirmed, and indeed no one disputes it, that a Maid of Honour has received 30 contos of reas (7,000*l.*) to keep a certain person in his present situation. I gave such a full account of Trigoso, Barrados, the *Cammarilla*, and some of the secret wheels of this female Government, that it is quite unnecessary to allude to them again particularly. They are ardently fighting the fight of the Apostolicals, but whether for love or money, I cannot say.

On the evening of Tuesday, the fact of Saldanha's dismissal became generally known, and excited great joy among the Apostolicals, and sorrow among the Liberals. Towards dark, little circles of people, generally well dressed, and of a respectable appearance, were to be seen in the Rocio-square, Terreiro do Passo, and other public places in the city, arguing with a good deal of energy on the news of the day, and blaming Trigoso, Bastos, the Minister of Police, and the *Cammarilla*, for the unexpected change. A Prior of a convent had the imprudence to vent his joy on the occasion in somewhat the following words—"Don't you see now that the Apostolical money works well? Will the Constitution fall or not? Saldanha is out of the Ministry, and all the Constitutionalists must follow him. The true King will be here soon." Several well-dressed people, for the mob took no part in the tumult, rushed upon him while he was in the midst of this rhapsody, and dragged him before the Minister of the district of St. Catherine, but the Justice said he could not interfere, and ordered a guard of Soldiers to conduct him to a place of security. They escorted him to their guard-room, and let him out by a back way when he was seized by the same party, and finally committed by another Judge to the common Prison. A great crowd then proceeded to the House of Bastos, the Minister of Police in the Rua Emenda, and with loud shoutings in favour of Don Pedro, the Constitution, and Saldanha and imprecations against Bastos and Trigoso, shewed evident intentions of breaking into the House. Bastos saved himself by escaping to the stable, where he slept, or the night, and a patrol shortly after arrived, who dispersed the multitude with little difficulty. Next day all the troops in the city had orders to be ready on a moment's notice. This happened to be the birth-day of the Princess Regent's second sister, and of the widow of Don Jose, Prince of Brazil; and a great crowd was expected at the Opera in the evening, in consequence. I have never seen the house so crowded as on this occasion, nor, till then, any thing like disrespect shewn towards the Infanta Regent. The Constitutional Hymn was sung with great applause, and repeated "Vivas" were given, and heartily seconded by the audience, in favour of the Constitution and Don Pedro; but when the Infanta's name

was announced scarcely a voice was raised in the favour; and, in some of the sonnets recited on the occasion, it was plainly stated that Princes could err, and that the Princess Regent might have been led astray. The name of Saldanha was repeatedly announced, and received with the most rapturous applause. I cannot say that I have seen anything like real enthusiasm at Lisbon before. I left the Opera before it was finished, and found considerable crowds in the streets, and numerous patrols of Infantry and cavalry. A party of the Friends of Saldanha went to the head of the Rua Emenda, where Bastos resides; but they found it so filled with troops that they did not venture to enter. The general cry was "Viva Don Pedro!" "Viva a Carta Constitucional!" "Viva Saldanha—morra Trigoso!" On the evening among the crowd there appeared to be rather expressions of regret and sorrow than any thing like indignation or exasperated feelings. In the course of the same day I saw in the Terreiro de Paco a considerable crowd collected around a Friar, who had just arrived in the steam-boat from Vila Nova, a town on the road to Caldas. He was a powerful-looking sedate sort of man, and was said to be the leader of a Guerilla party, and to have come to Lisbon on political purposes. One of the crowd went up to him, took off his hat, and ordered him to say "Viva John Carlos de Saldanha!" The Friar obeyed, and added, on receiving back his hat, "Eu sou Constitucional" (I am a Constitutionalist); but from the hesitating sort of way in which he pronounced the words, no one seemed to attach credit to them; and I must say that his appearance rather led me to believe that he had some sinister end in view.

Last night the Commotion was still greater than on any former occasion. About seven o'clock crowds began to collect in the principal squares and streets, and evidently only waited for the appointed time to commence operations. Every regiment of cavalry and infantry seemed to have been put in requisition. In the Terreiro do Paco the crowd was very great, and received the troops on their arrival with loud cheers. "Viva Don Pedro Quarto!" "Viva a Carta!" and "Viva Saldanha!" were re-echoed with great enthusiasm; and many of the common soldiers, both of the line and the militia, joined in the acclamations. The Colonel of one regiment rode into the midst of his men, struck some of them with his sword, and told them he would not allow any command to act so contrary to military discipline. The crowd hooted, and excited his anger so much that he ordered a general charge; but the men evidently had no wish to do any harm, and only drove the people quietly before them. At another place, in Gold street, I saw a considerable crowd with an inferior officer at their head, who appeared to be remonstrating with the cavalry officers on the impropriety of their conduct. At every cheer made in favour of Don Pedro, the Constitution, and Saldanha, both Officers and soldiers expressed their approbation by raising their swords. Another crowd proceeded to the house of the Juiz de Povo (Mayor) for the purpose of requesting him to lay their grievances before the Princess Regent. He came to the window, was received with great applause, and finally promised to set off next morning for Caldas, and report to her Royal Highness the state of the city. There were repeated cries of "morra Trigoso," "morra a p—Maria de Resgate." This woman is a maid of honour to the Princess Regent, and is supposed to have great influence over her. Two nieces of Trigoso are likewise constantly about her. These may be said to be the chief female members of the *Cammarilla*. On one occasion I saw Count Villa Flor at the head of a detachment, using his endeavours to appease and disperse the multitude. The Count of Taipa, who was taken prisoner by Chaves, in the neighbourhood of Braga, showed a great deal of forwardness in the same cause, but his mode of conducting himself was not so much liked, and he was obliged to escape from the indignation of the multitude. I went to the Opera for a short time last evening, to witness the expression of feeling there, but the house was nearly empty. Several individuals are said to have been slightly wounded, but I have heard of no serious accident.

Yesterday the Count de Ponte, a young man of good family, and one of the best speakers in the Chamber of Peers, was appointed Minister of War, and *ad interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs. All parties admit that he possesses good qualities, and is friendly to the constitution, but has little experience either in war or politics. He is nephew to Saldanha, and I believe his sister is married to Viscount Santarem. The *Cammarilla* evidently have been obliged to give him the appointments, in order to appease the popular clamour. Villa Flor has been made Commander-in-Chief of the household troops.

I have no hesitation in saying that the late changes have been produced by the intrigues of the Apostolical party, and that their objects to make the Government of the Regent ridiculous in the eyes of Europe, for the purpose of shewing the necessity of placing some other individual at the head of affairs. What that is, no one can be at a loss to imagine. The prospects of the inhabitants at present, in general are very gloomy. "Oh! unfortunate Portugal!" said a citizen to me last evening, in great distress—"when will she have, any thing like a fixed Govern-

ment!" Many believe that all this commotion has been caused by a few leaders of different clubs. I am inclined to think that there is more in it than this. The Commercial Corps are evidently with Saldanha, and I should suppose most of the Officers of the regular Army. They would be ungrateful if they were to entertain different feelings. Since he came into power, he has probably made a thousand promotions. How they will all be paid, is another question. I have heard that the Bank has taken alarm, and are inclined to get out of the loan in the best way they can.

Eleven o'clock at night. Great numbers of troops have assembled in different quarters of the city this evening, but the commotion seems to have subsided. Count Villa Flor, and Count de Ponte, the New Minister, came to the Terreiro de Paço, about seven o'clock, informed the people that they were determined to enforce their authority in dispersing any unusual crowd, and requested them to retire. This appears to have had the desired effect, for all now is tranquil, and the troops are resting on their arms. Great uneasiness exists at present about Oporto, the inhabitants of which have long been, and still are determined supporters, of Saldanha.

SPAIN.

(From the Gazette de France.) FRONTIERS OF PORTUGAL, Aug. 3.

His Catholic Majesty's Minister of War had ordered, in the King's name, certain Regiments which have composed part of the Army of the Tagus, to go to Aragon and Catalonia, where, as we hear the state of the provinces require a small reinforcement of troops.

We learn to-day that contrary orders have been sent to the Commander in Chief, by which no regiment is to be taken from the Army of Observation, and that they are to remain strictly in the positions which have been assigned them.

Ferdinand has retracted his resolution not to receive the Pope's Nuncio. Orders were sent to Iran permitting him to enter Spain, with all honours due to his rank and character. The priest, however, was indignant, and refused to avail himself of this concession, till he received farther orders from his court.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The *Memorial Bordelais* says—"The state of Catalonia does not improve. From a letter received the day before yesterday by the Superintendent of Police, who immediately set out to inform his Majesty of it, it appears that the risings continue, and that the watchword of the rioters is 'The Inquisition for ever—down with the Pope.' Besides the six regiments ordered to that province, to remain at the disposal of the Marquis de Campo Sagrado, 5 or 6,000 men are going to be sent thither."

FRENCH FLEET, &c.

Paris, Aug. 5.

It is stated, in a letter addressed to you a month ago, that the sea service was beginning to be looked upon with more favour by the French youth than has been the case since the battle of Trafalgar. Many pupils belonging to the Polytechnic School, in Paris, are daily soliciting the Minister to be removed to the establishment where youth are brought up to the sea service; and in many instances their request has been complied with. The Minister is delighted at the feeling manifested by these students. For several years past an utter aversion was evinced by all classes against entering into the Navy, and boys belonging to respectable families could not be prevailed upon to wear a plain blue coat, when it was in their power to be clothed in gaudy brilliant regimentals; but there is no promotion in the Army, unless, indeed, through the strongest Court, or Apostolical patronage. All minds are now directed to the Navy of France, in which it is expected that merit alone will obtain promotion. You must have remarked long ago, that the French Government are increasing their naval forces to a great extent, and the fleet which at present is in the Mediterranean is so much stronger than the English one, that should a quarrel ensue between the two countries (a circumstance we must admit to be highly improbable), the French Officers affirm that not a vessel would ever reach the shores of Britain. All the persons to whom we have spoken upon this subject express much surprise that England, which, at sea, always took the lead by a preponderating force, should, in the present instance, allow Foreign Powers to hold sovereign sway; it is, they sneeringly add, something like the lion in the fable, permitting its claws to be filed off, and its teeth to be extracted. We cannot but smile at the vanishing language of our Gallic friends, yet we deem it proper to let you know their opinion; we are certain you will watch their movements, and should you think it necessary, will open the eyes of the public—you have always been and of course still are one of the foremost sentinels to defend the wooden walls of Old England.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Aug. 7.—As the Pacha of Tripoli has again brought forward some old arrears which he thinks he has a right to claim from our Government, it may, perhaps, become necessary to put other thoughts into his head, by adding proofs to the contrary, and should not this avail, our Government seem to be prepared to afford our navigation the protection it may require.

The Porte has at length yielded the free navigation of the Black Sea to Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and a convention for that object has been signed.

PERSIA.

(From the Gazette de France, dated Wednesday, August 15.)
ST. PETERSBURGH, July.

Foreign Journals, on the credit of pretended letters from Odessa, announce the speedy conclusion of peace with Persia; but we know nothing of it here. The preparations of the Government, and the manner in which the war has been carried on, rather seem to presage that it will be of long duration. The operations of this war, for more than a year past, have led to no result. Every body agrees in ascribing this to the measures of General Yermoloff, who had entirely neglected to form magazines, and at the same time had discontented the inhabitants and the authorities of the country by many arbitrary acts. But the measures of General Diebitsch in Majesty's Aid de Camp, and of the new officers employed in the Commissariat, who have been sent to the provinces beyond the Caucasus, have at length restored order, and we may confidently expect soon to hear of great successes. It is generally believed that by the treaty of peace we shall obtain the cession to Russia of the province and city of Erivan, as far as the left bank of the Araxes. The inhabitants show the greatest eagerness to implore the protection of our Sovereign.

MISCELLANEA.

We have received, this morning, the *Austrian Observer*, to the 11th inst. It contains an afflicting account of a dreadful fire which has reduced Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, (one of the Principalities for which Russia has been contending with the Porte throughout the last half century), to a heap of ruins. A melancholy interest attaches to the details of this conflagration, which has proved hardly less fatal to human life, than destructive to property. Fifty dead bodies are stated to have been dug out of the ruins, and while the flames were yet raging, it was found necessary to set all the malefactors who were confined in the prison, at liberty, as the building in which they were shut up was found to be on fire. These wretches appear to have made an ungrateful return, for the merciful consideration which had thrown open the doors of their dungeons. They prepared to pillage that portion of the city which had escaped the fire, and the most active exertions of the magistrates and inhabitants were required to keep them in check. The writer of this sad narrative, towards the end of his letter describes the flames to have again burst out in one part of the city. To add to the horror of the scene, a storm raged at the same moment. It would seem that to arrest the progress of the calamity was beyond the power of man, and the letter concludes with the mournful declaration, that "Omnipotence alone can save us from utter destruction."

By letters from Cape Coast Castle, we learn that the traffic in slaves is increasing since the defeat of the Ashantees and that it is carried on, for the most part, with perfect impunity.

The French Censorship—Paris, July 13.—It may not probably prove uninteresting to you to have some idea of the manner in which the censors here fulfil their thought-clipping functions. Here knights of the scissors, who have from seven to eight thousand francs a year, for circulating the journals of their fair proportions, commence their labours at eight o'clock in the morning, by reading the daily papers, and collating them with the censored proof sheet the night before, to ascertain that all the objectionable passages have been left out. The insertion of a single line, not sanctioned by their visa would be sufficient to ruin the journal, by entitling the censors to suspend its publication, until a decision on the point should be pronounced by the tribunals. It is scarcely necessary to add that suspension for any length of time is almost as fatal to the existence of a journal as it is to that of a man. Hence the trifling error of a compositor, or a slight inattention on the part of the corrector of the press, may every day put the existence of a journal in jeopardy. This is quite as bad as the sword of Damocles, suspended by a single hair. The censors again assemble at two o'clock, and are occupied in the process of mutilation until four; and, in the evening, from seven till the close of their labours. After eight o'clock no articles for the next day's paper are received. Two proof sheets of every article are furnished to the censors; one is sent back to the office of the paper, with the suppressions that have been deemed necessary; the other copy is kept in the bureau of the censors. Should the entire of an article be found fault with, no proof sheet is returned. When the suppressions are only partial, the offending parts are cut out with a scissor. The scene which takes place in the office of the paper when the proof sheets are brought back, is at the same time bizarre, comical, and revolting. There are assembled the editors, writers, and reporters, waiting with impatience the decision of their sovereign judges. As soon as the messenger lays the portfolio on the table, each one hastens to examine his own article, and bewail the ravages the censors have made in it. Then arise from all sides the most vehement and contrary exclamations:—"Ah, the rascals, the Vandals!" says one, "they have cut off my best paragraph—how atrocious! how absurd!" Here is a miracle, says another, "see what an article they have allowed to pass without touching it. I was far from expecting this. I am, of course, indebted to their drowsiness or stupidity, and not to their indulgence, &c." The ministerial journals, of course, enjoy a certain degree of favour, and are dispatched the first, whilst many of the articles belonging to the journals of opposition are not sent back till near eleven o'clock at night. This necessarily entails additional labour, embarrassment, attendance, &c., on the part of editors, and all those connected with the getting up of the paper. The censors have not kept up those promises of moderation and impartiality of which they were in the first instance so prodigal. The journals of opposition have not been duped by these hollow professions, and have therefore followed Chateaubriand's advice. They at first sent some political articles in which strength of

reasoning was combined with moderation of language, and a total absence of any thing personally offensive. Three articles were suppressed. Copies however, have been preserved, and will be produced to the Chambers, to refute the Ministers when they shall come forward to enlogize the liberality and moderation of the censorship. They now send no more political articles for approval, but fill their columns with mere news and insignificant paragraphs, in order that the Ministers may not be able, in a few months, to call for the continuation of the censorship, and ground that call upon the sage liberty which the journals have enjoyed.

English News.

THE ARMY.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

(From the London Gazette of Tuesday, August 7th.)

WAR OFFICE.—AUGUST 6.

6th Dragoons—Lieutenant R. Mansel to be Captain by purchase, vice Fancourt, promoted; Cornet H. Creighton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Mansel; D. Sykes, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Creighton.

6th Foot—Ensign W. Greene to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Nash, promoted; L. Brady, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase vice Greene.

10th Ditto—Captain G. Power, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice W. Locke, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

41st Ditto—Lieutenant H. J. Ellis to be Captain by purchase, vice Carr, who retires; Lieutenant C. Burton, from half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Ellis.

48th Ditto—Lieutenant E. King, from half-pay 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice O'Brien, appointed to the Royal Staff Corps.

51st Ditto—Captain W. Flood, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice F. Mathews, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

59th Ditto—Ensign Blackburne, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Fuller, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled.

65th Ditto—Lieutenant J. R. S. Ramsbottom, from half pay 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Stepany, promoted.

74th Ditto—Captain P. Maitland, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice T. Jones, who exchanges, receiving the difference; T. L. Wolley, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Purcell who retires.

91st Ditto—Lieutenant J. M. Calder, from half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkins, promoted.

98th Ditto—R. Mackenzie, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted.

2d West India Regiment—Lieutenant T. Abell, from half-pay New Brunswick Fencibles, to be Lieutenant (repaying the difference he received) vice T. G. Kearnes, who exchanges.

Ceylon Regiment—To be First Lieutenants by purchase—Second Lieutenant A. Grant, vice Tranchell, promoted; Second Lieut. John Denkins, vice Rogers, promoted.

UNATTACHED.

To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase—Lieutenant E. G. Howard, from the 2d Life Guards; Lieutenant Lord Albert Conyngham, from the 26th Foot; Lieutenant C. W. Nash, from the 9th Foot.

To be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase—Ensign J. Clarke from the 98th Foot.

To be Ensign by purchase—T. Coroner, Gent.

The undermentioned Lieutenants actually serving upon full-pay in the Line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811 have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th December last:—

To be Captains of Infantry—Lieutenant T. Kettlewell, from the 30th Foot; Lieutenant J. R. Stepany, from the 65th Foot; Lieutenant C. Connor from the 20th Foot.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:—Paymaster E. Stoddart, half-pay 33d Foot, Captain W. De Gillern, half-pay Brunswick Oels Infantry; Captain H. M. Morgan, half-pay, 18th Foot; Ensign J. Dawson, half-pay 62d Foot.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A large detachment of Irish Recruits arrived in town on Monday morning, from Bristol, on route to join their respective Corps and Depots.

A detachment of the 82d Foot marched on Monday morning, from Westminster, for Landguard Fort.

The following detachments arrived in town on Monday morning, from Chatham, on route to the following stations, viz:—

The 4th Dragoon Guards, for Weymouth; the 7th Foot, for Chester; the 23d Fusiliers for Brecon; the 33d Infantry, for Boyle; the 43d Foot, for Plymouth; the 67th Infantry, for Wesdon; the 77th Foot, for Belfast; the 87th Infantry, for Albany Barracks; and the 91st Foot, for Bristol, on route to Newry.

From Tuesday Night's Gazette. WAR OFFICE.—AUGUST, 1827.

3d Regiment of Dragoons—Captain John Frederick Sales Clarke, from the half-pay, 6th Captain, vice Alexander Wadham Wyham, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated 26th July 1827.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet Roger Coghlan, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Spaulding, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons, dated 14th August 1827.

9th Ditto—Cornet Alexander Viscount Fincastrle, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice, Rumley promoted, dated as above.

Cornet John Eden Spaulding, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Viscount Fincastrle, dated as above.

10th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. William Cumine, from the half-pay to be Lieutenant, vice Philip Johnson, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated 26th July 1827.

26th Do.—Ensign John Russell Vernon, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Lord Albert Conyngham, promoted, dated 7th August 1827.

39th Do.—Ensign Joseph Long Innes, to be Adjutant, vice Meyrick, who resigns the Adjutancy only, dated 26th July 1827.

41st Do.—Lieut. Edward George Glasgow, from half-pay 18th Light Dragoons to be Lieut. vice Francis Dickson, who exchanges, dated as above.

Lieut. Francis Dickson, from half-pay 18th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Raye, deceased, dated as above.

85th Do.—Captain Frederick Mansell to be Major, by purchase, vice Fox, promoted, dated 14th Aug. 1827.

Lieut. Robert Cole to be Captain by purchase, vice Mansell dated as above.

Ensign Frederick Rodolph Blake to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cole; dated as above.

96th Ditto—Lieutenant Robert Bush, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph Dowling, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated 26th July 1827.

Edwin Hawthay, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase; vice Lloyd promoted in the 3d Foot dated as above.

Ceylon Regiment—Fred. Aug. Morris, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deakins, promoted, dated as above.

UNATTACHED.

Major Charles Richard Fox, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, by purchase, Lieutenant Randall Rumley, from the Light Dragoons, to be Captain of Infantry; by purchase, dated 14th Aug. 1827.

The undermentioned Officer, having Brevet rank superior to his Regimental commission, has accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April 1826.

To be Major of Infantry—Brevet Major Thos. Hall; from the 14th Foot, dated 24th July 1827.

BREVET.

Major Honorable John Hobart Cradock, on the half-pay, to have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, while employed in a special mission abroad, dated 31st July 1827.

We have already announced the intended reduction in the British Army. Whether the return of His Grace the Duke of Wellington to the Command, will affect this resolution we know not, but according to the best information we can obtain the proposed reduction will comprise the 2d Regt. of Life Guards, the 6th and 7th Regiments of Dragoon Guards; 16th and 17th Light Dragoons (Lancers), three battalions of Foot Guards, the second battalion of the 1st of Royals, the second battalion of the 60th Regt., the second battalion of the Rifle Corps, and the 97th, 98th and 99th Regiments.

ALTERATION IN THE MILITARY COSTUME.—The heavy helmet worn by the Dragoons is to be removed for one lighter and more appropriate for active service.

LORD GODERICH.

The King has just given another proof of that vigour and decision of character, which, when they are accompanied with a sound judgment, are the most essential virtues in the Sovereign of a great empire. His Majesty has already directed Lord Goderich to fill up the vacancy in the Cabinet, occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Canning; and a more proper person in the opinion of the country, could not have been selected for the execution of this important and delicate commission. The Noble Viscount has won golden opinions from every party, without ever making the slightest compromise on the side of principle, or ever veiling his honest sentiments for purposes of political or personal convenience; it is this straight-forwardness of conduct, blended as it is with a never-failing, and, indeed, constitutional courteousness of manner, which has rendered him one of the most popular characters in the kingdom, and decided, in the choice of his Majesty. His Lordship possesses at the same time, a clear, vigorous, and comprehensive understanding, as well as a liberality of views, which raise his mind to the level of the spirit of the age—broad, however, with that sober discretion which never attempts to soar above it. The spirit of the age, and it is the legitimate offspring of moral causes, is, steadily, and universally operating, is the only guide that a statesman can follow, as without it, he would try in vain to secure union and tranquillity at home, or consideration and respect abroad.

Lord Goderich is a liberal-minded statesman in the very best sense of the word; but, whoever imagines that he has the slightest taint of that liberalism which prevails in other countries, and which is as different from true liberality as licentiousness is from real freedom—knows him only by the caricatures which the vilest daubers of the ranks of faction have drawn of his Lordship. That he possessed the entire friendship and confidence of the Earl of Liverpool for a great number of years, may be adduced as pretty convincing proof that his principles and opinions are wholly free from any taint of the *mauvais*: whilst the cordial intimacy, that so long subsisted between him and Mr. Canning, as triumphantly shows that there is not the slightest scum of prejudice in his politics. At the same time, he has not a particle of that selfish and restless ambition, which so frequently renders the greatest talents a curse both to the possessor and to his country, as it is well known that his Lordship, had he consulted his own inclination, would rather have declined, than reluctantly pursued the highest objects in the career of power. Moderation is one of the most striking features in his character, though it never checks his ardour in the pursuit of good; and if no man be more temperate in his personal desires, there is none more lofty in his wishes, as they relate to his country. It is this happy mixture of qualities, which has pointed him out to the country at large, as one of the fittest persons to repair the loss which the nation has sustained in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Canning, and the King has only anticipated the public voice in honouring him with his commands to supply the blank that has been formed in the Administration.—*Star 10th August.*

MR. CANNING.

There are three great axes in Mr. Canning's political life. The first comprehends his pupilage under, and friendship with, Mr. Pitt, and extends from the period of his coming into Parliament, in 1793, to the death of his great patron in 1806. In the second, which reaches to 1822, he was occasionally in place by the force of his abilities, and as often out of office from a struggle of his principles—differing from his old colleagues (who claimed to be the exclusive interpreters of Mr. Pitt's policy,) upon many vital questions, and kept, upon the whole, in subordination to men very much his inferior in talents and acquirements. The third and last period—that from 1822 to this, the hour of his death, was a career of progressive triumph, during which he gradually obtained an ascendancy for liberal principles in the Cabinet; and finally, thrust out those few remaining members who clung to a dark and servile policy, to make room for men whose principles had for several years been completely identified with the great objects of his administration. In this real, but bloodless revolution, he has necessarily had to encounter the most virulent badred; but it was not only in the Roman customs, but it is in the nature and constitution of things, that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph. He has died in harness; he has fretted the pigmy body to decay; but he has used his time. The last occasion on which we saw him in public, was on that memorable night when he met the House of Commons after the Easter recess, as first Minister of the Crown. Disease sat upon his pale cheek; but his hope elevated and joy brightened his crest. Four-fifths of the talent, and land, and wealth, and respectability of the nation rallied around him. He stood there, the assured champion of that system of equal rights and obligations, which

"Makes a nation happy and keeps it so." He stood there, the fearless enemy of that cowardly and selfish policy, that union of bigotry and intolerance, that prescription of intelligence, and that love of ignorance, which

"Ruins kingdoms and lays cities flat." Oth champions of intellect, and other enemies of tyranny, must now fill his place. He is gone; and his name is for example. We may do a service to the public, if without any admixture of undue partiality, we dwell at some length upon the services which Mr. Canning has rendered to the state during his latter and most glorious years.

There never was a more remarkable illustration of the character of the English people, and consequently there never occurred a more important lesson of wisdom to future statesmen, than the effect produced by the accession of Mr. Canning to power, in 1822. In some particulars, his principles and intentions were doubtful. He had been the colleague of men, who had many acts of weakness and opposition to answer for;—and though it was known that he was distinctly opposed to their views on some of the most important questions of foreign and domestic policy, it could not be felt how many evils he had averted, or how much good he had enforced. But he had been the avowed rival of Castlereagh—and that circumstance alone gave hope. In a few months the whole temper of the country was altered. From the Peace of Paris, up to the moment of Mr. Canning's acceptance of high office, in 1822, the government had been in almost constant collision with the people. It was perfectly evident that every demand was to be resisted by force;—and, as a natural consequence, came wars, and tempests, and dragonings, and headings. There was little sympathy between the governors and the governed; the general or particular distresses of the nation were never alleviated by the conviction that they were felt and understood in high places. It was Mr. Canning's glory to throw oil upon these waves. He did not buckle to popular commotion;—he did not descend from his elevation, as a Minister of the Crown, to employ worthless flat-

tery or unmeaning promises. He shewed the people, by a few simple acts, that their position was changed. They saw, almost intuitively, that they no longer lived under the rule of bayonets and *ex-officio* informations. They at once abandoned the belief, that the Administration had a settled purpose to destroy the rights of the subject one by one—to root up the liberty of the press—to fetter the trial by jury. A new era was arrived;—and they read a new determination to make the happiness of the many, an object of importance in the deliberations of the few. Seasons of affliction and embarrasment, quite as severe, if not much more so, than the Administration of Lord Castlereagh ever witnessed, have again occurred. But they have come without riot and bloodshed;—the people have suffered in tranquillity, because they have felt that their miseries were no longer disposed and made heavier by evil government.

Mr. Canning's most distinguished, because most characteristic, post as a Minister of State, was that of Foreign Secretary. He took a noble and enlarged view of the position which Great Britain ought to occupy, in relation to the other nations of the world. He knew that where Freedom was, there would she find friends. He knew, without relying too much upon inapplicable precedents and past authorities, that his country had ever been most triumphant and respected abroad, and most prosperous and united at home, when she stood forth as the defender of the oppressed and the advocate of the lowly. He remembered the days of Burleigh, when England stretched out her hand of succour to the Dutch Provinces, and delivered them from the degrading yoke of Austrian domination. He remembered the days of Cromwell, when the injuries inflicted upon our Protestant brethren of other climes.

"The slaughtered saints, whose bones Lay scattered on the Alpine mountains cold," were deemed our injuries; and the spirit of England went forth to avenge and to redress. He remembered the days of Chatham, when not a shot was fired in Europe without our permission; and he emulated that name that kept the name of this country respectable over every other on the globe; And was he to crouch at the feet of those, who, having conquered by the people, were leagued to oppress the people? Was he to drag his country into the march of those military despots who wherever freedom reared her head, fancied that they were called to surround her, and to bind her down with their quintuple Chain of regal rights? In 1822 he found Great Britain assisting in these unholy councils; not directly moving in the road which tyranny had taken, but keeping on with her in a parallel line, with every outward indication of servile timidity. Whenever the cry of the powerless and the fallen came upon us, then was the face of our rulers averted, their arm was no, lifted up, as of old, to succour and to protect. From this deep disgrace have we been delivered by the policy of him, whose too early death we now deplore. He has dissolved that ill-assorted compact which we had made with despots. He has gradually, and without violence, proclaimed to the continental rulers, that their ways are not our ways. He has given hope to Greece, and protection to Portugal, and independence to South America. Is it a reproach that he has taken five years to accomplish these noble ends? It was a great work even to establish a forgotten principle in the conduct of the British Government—to raise up and perpetuate a sure and solid, because just and honourable system of conduct to inferior states, in the place of a mean and dirty habit of truckling to brute power. His done, perhaps, as much general good as he could effect, by the assertion of reason rather than force. He has girded on his country's armour, but he has not drawn her sword. His business was to assert the rights of Britain, and yet preserve her peace. That he has solved this difficult problem is evident, from the altered state of the world since the wretched foreign administration of Lord Castlereagh. We were, in 1822, neither loved nor feared; we were now at once respected by the weak and dreaded by the strong. We have done something more congenial to the position of a commercial and intellectual people, than to go forth upon the Roman principle,

"Parcere subjectis debellare superbo;" We have raised the lowly, and have left the powerful to fall to pieces by their own weight. We know that if mind has fair play, despotism needs no hostile arms to overthrow it: *mole ruit sua*. It is to the practical genius of Mr. Canning, changing the disposition of the ministry towards the nation at home, and suggesting new modes of conduct for its relations abroad, that England owes the inestimable blessing which she now possesses, that her Government is not far behind the intelligence of her people. It may have been the happiness of other statesmen to indulge loftier aspirations for the welfare of their country, and to develop more sweeping plans for the liberties of mankind. But it is one thing to imagine the perfectibility of a political system—another to show how that perfectibility can be gradually and securely established. The artist who shadows out the representation of some splendid city, who heaps temple upon temple and terrace upon terrace, in all the gorgeousness of an unrestrained imagination—he may command our wonder and applause; but the architect who, possessing a strong feeling of ideal beauty, knows how to adapt his conceptions to the peculiarities of soil and climate—who is regulated in their ex-

ecution by the infinite details arising out of a consideration of his material and his means—this is the man who should erect our house and our arsenals, our docks and our bridges. It is so with the statesman. His business is to produce the greatest possible measure of public good that can be extracted out of the actual position in which he is placed. If he should possess that noble ambition which proposes to realize as much as can be realized of the benefits which philosophical wisdom and a wide-spreading benevolence, point out—he must also, to make his ambition useful, act upon the conviction that all great ameliorations of the condition of mankind have been accomplished by slow and patient exertion. "His patience will achieve more than his force." He cannot run far before the opinions of his generation; he cannot at once break asunder the strong bonds of prejudice, by which every reformer must be bound to existing systems. Calmly and perseveringly must he clear away the obstacles which impede his course to the distant object of his hopes. They will spring up again and again; but he must press forward in his glorious career, sweeping before him the accumulated resistance of ages, the mounds of centuries, and the weeds of yesterday. He must be like the settler in American forests, who gradually frees the plain from its dense covert, and less in the light of day, and the blessings of civilization, to regions where every venomous and creeping thing had their abode. He must render useful the very rubbish which he destroys. The systematic object of Mr. Canning is tolerably evident from his public acts, particularly those of the last five years of his life. He has done as much for the amelioration of the administrative Government of this country as any of those illustrious names whom we teach our children to venerate. He infused new blood into a weak and despotic Cabinet, and made it an instrument for the establishment of those enlightened principles which placed England, where she only ought to take her station, at the head of the free states of the world,—not a vassal in the train of confederate tyrants. He gradually, but not therefore less successfully, brought the Government to feel that its security must be built upon the strong foundations of public respect. Lastly, when the moment had arrived for a collision with those antiquated and servile opinions which desired to sacrifice the happiness of the British people, and the interests of the whole world, to a selfish faction, who would harness mankind to their own unwieldy cars—the juggernauts of European politics—he boldly threw himself upon the protection of his Sovereign, and the support of his country,—and that feeble but malignant race fled, we trust, for ever, from the councils of a free and intellectual nation. He has died in the arms of Victory, he has achieved a triumph as great, and perhaps more durable, than any which the sword can win; he is entitled to that imperishable gratitude which, in all ages, must surround the great benefactors of mankind.

If Mr. Canning's life had been spared to us a few years longer, we have little doubt that he would have left us many valuable monuments of the good which intellectual superiority and an honest ambition can effect. He had just completed the consolidation of his power. The virulence of the faction by which he was assailed had been to him *brutum fulmen*. He might occasionally wince at the attacks of his unwearied calumniators, like as the generous steed will start at the serpent's hiss; but he was secure against all worthier enemies. He has left an example to be imitated, and an outline to be filled up, by his successors, whoever they be. The course which he has run must be continued—the Government of Great Britain cannot, dare not, retrograde. If, which we do not think probable, any well-compacted intrigue should banish the natural coadjutors and successors of Mr. Canning from office, the evil of weak and intolerant councils could only last for a season. The Government has for five years been marching forward with the people. If the Government should halt, the people will still press onward. Woe betide those rulers whose feet are less swift, and whose eyes are less keen, than those of the nation over whom they rule!

It was a remarkable distinction in the life of Mr. Canning, that he climbed to the highest station that a subject can occupy, by the unaided force of his intellectual supremacy. He was, indeed, one of "Fortune's jewels moulded bright, Brought forth with their own fire and light"—but he fought his way to command under great disadvantages of obscure birth and limited means. He did not usurp power, like the Ximenes and Wolseys of a priestly age;—he did not snatch it like the Alberonis and Riperdas of a besotted generation;—he did not subdue it like the Rienzi and Mirabeaus of a turbulent æra. By the dint of genius and cultivation he distinguished by boyhood, and won the patronage of the haughty dictator of English policy;—by the powers of his eloquence he maintained, for thirty-five years, a complete ascendancy over the most fastidious popular assembly of the world;—by a steady perseverance in the attempt to make the government keep pace with the knowledge of the people, he destroyed the tendency of the English Cabinet to repose upon prescription and influence;—by a courageous assertion of his own claims to honourable distinction, he consolidated an administration of unequalled firmness;—and, by a thorough knowledge of the tendencies of the age, he maintained himself in power, against the most violent and the most subtle attacks of the privileged classes. It was a deep offence to the order, that one of the unprivileged should be the favored minister of the crown;—but his offence was of a deeper die when he boldly rested his strength upon the suffrage of the King, and the opinions of the people. He has given the death-blow to exclusive pretensions;—the sovereign and the Nation now feel that if the hereditary councillors of the Crown would desire to be its responsible advisers, they must qualify themselves for the discharge of their duties by exhibiting something of the intellects and gathering up much of the knowledge, which dis-

tinguished the career of the plebeian George Canning.

Mr. Canning was the last, as he was the youngest, of those extraordinary men who played a leading part in that great drama of British politics, which formed one of the loftiest episodes of the fearful tragedy of the French Revolution. This circumstance threw around his political character a species of authority which no comparatively modern man could have obtained. He came into public life at the early age of 23. He passed through the fever and turmoil of the days of Jacobinism, the most accomplished skirmisher of Mr. Pitt's intellectual forces. Whilst his master essayed the graver and loftier style of oratory, Mr. Canning had to wield

"The light artillery of the lower sky." He brought his literature to the aid of his politics,—and accomplished as much by his pen as by his eloquence. Again, he was for the most part assisting in those counsels of resistance to republican and imperial France, which began in years of sorrow and defeat, and ended in the most complete triumph. Lastly, when he saw that no rational amelioration of the destinies of mankind was to be accomplished after the horrors of twenty years of revolution, because despotic power would not be taught by the past, he threw his talents, as he believed his master would have done, into the scale of liberal opinions, and he has fought and conquered for them. Thus, connecting extreme times, and extreme parties, he became the foremost man of his day; and thus no living statesman can adequately fill up the void which his death has created.

The eloquence of Mr. Canning, unquestionably of a more splendid and polished character than any efforts of his latter contemporaries, has passed away for ever. In future Parliaments men as talented may arise,—but the business of Parliament has assumed, and perhaps with great national advantage, more of a sober and business-like nature than it possessed in the day when Mr. Canning's eloquence was formed. The place where he was wont to sit may be filled by men who will deserve as well of their country; but it will be long before the thoughtless or turbulent Members of that House will yield the same profound attention, or bestow the same rapturous applause, as upon him who was the friend or rival of Pitt and Burke, of Fox and Sheridan. Those bursts of generous indignation which have re-echoed through the civilized world—those flashes of irresistible wit which penetrated every weak and assailable point in an adversary's argument—that illumination of a highly cultivated taste, which lighted up the commonest subjects with all the graces of learning and refinement—these are passed away. The walls of St. Stephen's may resound with the applauses of nicer calculators and profounder economists; but with Canning has, in a great degree, fled that charm of intellect, which, of all the gifts to man, is the most powerful for good or for evil,—the charm of holding a mixed and divided assembly completely absorbed by the powers of the individual who addresses them; with their understandings and their feelings for the moment completely prostrated before the influence of one magic voice.

We may well conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch of Mr. Canning's political character with the remarkable words which Mr. Burke applied to his friend and fellow-labourer, Lord Buckingham;

"A man worthy to be held in remembrance, because he did not live for himself. His abilities, industry, and influence, were employed, without interruption, to the last hour of his life, to give stability to the liberties of his country, security to its landed property, increase to its commerce, independence to its public councils, and concord to its empire."

He died at a fortunate time, before he could feel, by a decisive proof, that virtue like his must be nourished from its own substance only, and cannot be assured of any external support.

Let his successors, who daily behold this monument, consider that it was not built to entertain the eye; but to instruct the mind! Let them reflect that their conduct will make it their glory or their reproach.

Remember; resemble; persevere.

Sphynx 12th August.

Lines on the Death of Mr. Canning

Hark! on the midnight bursts a mighty knell,
At once it strikes, it fills Britannia's ear!
Hark! awful accents on the cadence swell—
Low lies the hope of Europe on his bier.

Ah! he whose powers discoursed with fervid zeal
Throughout the boundless circuit of his mind—
Who planned the fabric of his country's weal,
Firm on the general welfare of mankind:

Yes, he—on whom the Architect Divine
Showered dazzling gifts, to bless a favoured state—
Too soon is snatch'd, in other spheres to shine,
Beyond the reach of faction or of fate!

Cold is that tongue of matchless eloquence—
Extinct the day-star of unrivalled wit!
Now but remains of mind the enduring sense,
And CANNING now, alas, is but as PITT!

Farewell, great heir of every gift of Fame!
Of Britain's orators the last and best!
While Glory crowns the memory of a name,
England shall hallow thy immortal rest.

But not to her alone thy name belongs—
Where is the magic of that name unknown?
Breathes it not life in trans-Pacific songs?
And Europe echoes it—as all her own!

Hark! on the midnight bursts the mighty knell,
At once it strikes, it fills Britannia's ear!
Hark! awful accents on the cadence swell—
Low lies the hope of nations on his bier!

The last funeral honours have been paid to our departed Minister, and the tomb has closed on the victim of patriotic devotion. He now lies by the side of the great and mighty, whose place he supplied in the service of the State with scarcely inferior powers, and with superior fo-

tune; for, however many the struggles of the illustrious Master (whose friendship patronised his youth, and whose principles formed his mind) with the difficulties and dangers of the period in which he lived, it was the fate of Mr. PITT to perish, ere his country had been restored to prosperity and peace. His closing hour was one of deepened anguish, and his last aspiration almost breathed despair. How different has been the destiny of his disciple—He had shared in all the conflicts of his great predecessor—he had fought side by side with him, against foreign anarchy and domestic treason, he had perhaps partaken of his despair—but he survived to perpetuate his policy, to ensure, and to enjoy his triumph. He survived, to see the perils which had broken down the hopes of a mighty mind, vanish away before the firm and unbending assertion of his principles. He beheld the Continental despotism overthrown, and the establishment of universal peace—he watched the birth of nations, and promoted their growth; and what was still dearer to his heart, he turned the influence which the success and wisdom of his plans conferred upon his country, not into an engine of aggression or a source of unlawful aggrandisement, but into an instrument of general happiness. He extinguished throughout the world that jealous dread of British greatness, which had enabled the individual enemies of England to rouse the nations against her. His country was the admiration and the terror—he made it the *home*—of mankind. With the power of a giant, if he used it as a giant, it was only in acts of universal beneficence. Go wherever you will, to the East or to the West, through the old or the new world, and you will find the name of England not only an honour, but a blessing. Such has been the result of the policy of Mr. CANNING. He lived long enough to root his system deeply in the confidence of his King, the gratitude of his country, and the admiration of the world.

The New Times, 17th Augt.

Mr. CANNING.—True it is that—had the most splendid fame—first-rate dignity—universal admiration—the love of his fellow-countrymen—and his Sovereign's most especial and accumulated favours—been the objects of Canning's ambition, he had earned them laboriously, he had obtained them, almost beyond parallel, triumphantly, gloriously. Eloquence, genius, and every accomplishment, had combined to place him above rivalry in public as in private life: full of enterprise, decision, and vigour, in his statesmanlike measures, he had exalted the British character abroad—liberal and patriotic, he had been creating new resources for his own country's welfare and power, in the approximation of her own political and religious distractions to a close. If hated, it was for his virtues—if feared, it was because his power was founded on honour, justice, and truth. But lamented, it is not because he has lived too briefly for his own renown—it is not merely because he ceases to be the boast and ornament of the British Senate, the darling of the British people, and the pride of his King—but because having been a witness of six Administrations, having leisure to develop the gangrenous principles of misgovernment with which the country was infected to the core, and determined upon their utter extirpation—he has been removed too prematurely for her ardently expected and necessary amelioration.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

THE DEATH OF MR. CANNING PREDICTED BY NIXON THE ASTRONOMER.—In an old book, entitled *The Prophecies of Robert Nixon*, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declaration: "In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the State. The King will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh England! beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

Paris Aug. 11.—The death of Mr. Canning has produced the most general and profound sensation here. No news since that of the battle of the Waterloo has struck the public mind with so consternation. In the first moments of alarm and doubt, it was generally believed, or at least asserted, that his death was owing to poison. The rapidity with which his decease followed the first announcement of his indisposition—the violent hatred he had inspired the Apostolic party with—the dread they had of the effects of his measures, &c., were the grounds upon which this very absurd opinion was based. The most intense anxiety is now manifested here, to know who will be Mr. Canning's successor: if the King will hold firm to the new Administration, &c., are questions which can only be answered by time.

Character of Mr. Canning.

[From the New Times.]

Thus have the hopes of Mr. Canning's enemies been realized; thus has perished, at an early age, one of the most gifted Ministers ever entrusted with the destinies of nations. For the Government of England is not that of an individual people. The magnitude of her empire, and the events and wisdom, which have raised her to the rank which she occupies, have rendered her Administration cosmopolite.—Every principle which it puts forth—every act which

it performs—are felt, in their consequences, throughout the earth; and her policy becomes, in a greater or a less degree, at a later or earlier period, the rule by which States and Monarchies are guided, and nations exalted or depressed, in the scale of public freedom and prosperity. In the hands of Mr. Canning that policy, added to its cosmopolitan character the still nobler feature of patriotic, united with universal, beneficence. It dropped those ancient prejudices the offspring of misdirected egotism, which, under the name of protection, arrested and injured the best interests of the country. It established as an active principle, that which was a law of nature, and a condition of improvement of mankind—the free reciprocity of commercial intercourse; it threw open the wealth of nature, and the fruits of man's industry, under every clime and every social and political modification, to the enjoyment of all; and it laid for future and not distant ages, the foundation of a system calculated to put an end to those jealousies from which wars have hitherto arisen, with all the calamities of nations. The sole guide of Mr. Canning's political life was patriotism or, in less suspicious language, the sincere love of his country. That was the living principle within him. It inspired him at his political birth, and broke forth in the incoherent expressions of his last earthly struggles. If it ever moved in more paths than one, it never changed its nature; and what rivals or enemies degraded into inconsistency, was a due regard to the danger or interests of the State, which, under altered circumstances, required the bold or the softened assertion of the same principles, the use or the laying down of the same powers, and the pursuit or abandonment of the same policy. Thus, when France was in flames and the Continent in blood—when Revolution thundered at our gates, and thousands stood ready to welcome her—Mr. Canning sprang in his might, and, with the omnipotence of patriotism, wit, and genius, dashed invading jacobinism to the earth, and sent back its crest-fallen votaries and allies howling to their dens. When, at a later period, the distresses of the times, artfully turned by demagogues into weapons of rebellion, had laid open the industrious classes to seduction, and they were taught to consummate their own ruin by destroying the lives and resources of their employers, Mr. Canning again stood forth, the repressor of outrage, the protector of property, and, however misrepresented and abused, the *real friend of the people*; but when external and internal dangers had passed away—when the giant, who had raised the world against us, was in his grave, and the very name of disaffection and Radicalism had lost its meaning in the land—was it inconsistent in Mr. Canning to think that by a more liberal policy abroad, and an entire confidence in the loyalty of the people at home, the interests of the country would be best promoted, and her peace and prosperity best secured? Was it inconsistent in him to act upon this conception—to enforce it by every power of mind and eloquence—to devote his life to its establishment, as the policy of his country, and to perish in its support? If, in the course of his struggles with ancient prejudices or party jealousies, when deprived of the valuable co-operation of his faithful friend the Earl of Liverpool, and when deserted, at the utmost need, by the pretended friends of the King, he refused to follow their example, and to desert his Sovereign and his country—if, in consequence of his fidelity and his patriotism, and in order to prevent the degradation of the throne, and the overthrow of all the political relations of the State, he obeyed the Royal mandate, and mingled his labours with those whom his Monarch found alone able and willing to stand by him at the most trying hour—where is the inconsistency of his conduct? Did he depart from that principle of duty to his King, and love to his country, which had been his first and sole guide through thirty years of difficulties and dangers? His boldest calumniator cannot say that he did. "But he served with Whigs?" Yes, he repudiated party, when fidelity to party would have been high treason to the crown. He did not fling off his shackles into the face of his Sovereign and his benefactor, to compel him to abdicate his Royal prerogative, and do the imperious bidding of a faction. He obeyed, where others would command; and by obedience preserved the independence of the throne, at the cost of his health—his life! Let such obedience be called inconsistency, nay, "infamy," (for it has been so termed by his former flatterers). The King, whose rights it secured, and the country, whom it rescued from the sway of an ambitious oligarchy, know how to appreciate the devotion which ends in death, and to emulate it for posterity in their deepest and most being gratitude. In this general sketch of Mr. Canning's policy and ruling principle, we have not thought it necessary to advert to those extraordinary powers which, though they could not disarm, and even created, hostility, yet rushed it with instant stroke whenever it ventured to raise itself openly—nor to those brighter qualities of mind which imparted, to the most trite or intricate subject, a portion of their own effulgence. Too short a time has elapsed since the country rung with the echo of his varied and commanding eloquence—and the superiority of his intellect is too imperishably recorded in the matchless State Papers, which have at different times issued from his pen—to require, or even to allow of, an in-

centive to memory, or to admiration. His measures are before the world, and have controlled the world. An emancipated hemisphere bears testimony to their wisdom; the progress of constitutional principles among Continental States proves their efficacy; whilst the staunching of Christian blood in the East has surrounded the death-bed of the expiring Minister with the prayers and blessings of a half-extirminated people.

The following Parody of Milton's "Morning Hymn," is one of Mr. Canning's most celebrated effusions in the *Anti Jacobin*:

"Ere long, perhaps, to this astonished Isle,
Fresh from the shores of subjugated Nile,
Shall Bonaparte's victor fleet protect
The genuine Theo-philanthropic sect.
The sect of Marat, Mirabeau, Voltaire,
Led by their Pontiff, good La Reveillere.
—Rejoiced our Claves shall greet him, and install
The holy Hunch-back in thy dome, St. Paul!

While countless votaries thronging in his train,
Wave their Red Caps, and hymn this jocund strain:
"Courier and Stars, Sedition's Evening Host,
Thou *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Post*,
Whether ye make the Rights of Man your theme,
Your Country libel and your God blaspheme,
Or dirt on private worth and virtue throw,
Still, blasphemous or blackguard, praise Lepaux!

"And ye five other wandering Bards, that move
In sweet accord of harmony and love
C—dge and S—th—y, L—d, and L—h and Co.
Time all your mystic harps to praise Lepaux!
"Pr—t—ly and W—f—ld, humble holy men,
Give praises to his name with tongue and pen!
T—w—l, and yet that lecture as ye go,
And for your pains get pelled, praise Lepaux!
Praise him each Jacobin, or fool, or knave,
And your cropp'd heads in sign of worship wave!

"All creeping creatures, venomous and low,
Paine, Will-ms, G-d-w n, H-l-cr-ft, praise Lepaux!
—and— with— join'd.
And every other beast after his kind.

"And thou, Leviathan! on ocean's brim,
Hugest of living things that sleep and swim;
Thou, in whose nose, by Burke's gigantic hand,
The hook was fix'd to drag thee to the land,
With— and— in thy train,
And— wallowing in the yeasty main,
Still as ye snort, and puff, and spout, and blow,
In puffing and in spouting, praise Lepaux!"

"Britain, beware! nor let the insidious foe,
Of force despairing, aim a deadlier blow;
Thy peace, thy strength, with devilish wiles
assail.
And when her arms are vain, by arts prevail."

Mr. Canning's younger son, now a scholar at Eton, is said to be a boy of very extraordinary talents. In appearance, he has the closest possible resemblance of his late father.

No answer has yet been received from Mr. Huskisson, in reply to the communications which have been made to him, in consequence of Mr. Canning's death, but we have every reason to believe the Right Honourable Gentleman is on his return to this country, and he will have the opportunity of communicating personally with his colleagues upon the important matters referred to him.

Hamburg Papers, to the 19th Augt. have arrived this morning. It is mentioned under date of Munich August 8th, that Mr. Huskisson had left that place to go to the baths of Gastein.

Sir F. Burdett left town for Derbyshire two days after the death of Mr. Canning, deeply affected by the sudden and unexpected event. The Worthy Baronet had fixed to leave England the Morning of Mr. Canning's death, to join Lady Burdett at Bordeaux. Sir Francis has postponed his departure from England for the present.—*Morning Paper.*

AUGUST 11TH.—Mr. Brougham has been indisposed at York, so as one day not to be able to attend Court. His complaint, however, was only a severe cold.

The Speaker of the Commons.—What kind of a man, I wonder, was the Speaker, before he was elected to the Chair? He appears now to have dropped down from heaven wigged and gowned, so fitted is he to the office, and the office to him. But for this happy adaptation of mind and body to the station, I would say that, next to a tinker's ass, I pity Mr. Manners Sutton. There he sits, from four o'clock till two and three o'clock in the morning, listening to all the chaff and nonsense that are nightly vomiting forth from about twenty or thirty word mills, with the most unvaried attention and urbanity. Could a man of high intellect be a Speaker? I certainly could not. By the way, Tierney tells a good story about the late Speaker and Mr. Pitt. There is, as every body knows, a few minutes previous to the coming on of a great question, a still silence in the House. Shortly after Lord Colchester was made Speaker, Mr. Pitt came forward with his financial statement of the year. The pause between his rising and speaking was somewhat longer than usual; upon which a wag in the gallery cried out, "Pray, Mr. Speaker, will you favour us with a song?" The House, as might have been expected, burst out into an immoderate fit of laughter; with the exception of Mr. Abbott, who ordered the sergeant-at-arms to take the offender into custody, and Mr. Pitt, who preserved his imperturbable gravity of countenance with a seeming unconsciousness of what was going on.—*Inspector for July.*

There seems to be some difficulty in determining who shall be Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and it is yet doubtful whether this high office shall be given to an English, or Irish, Barrister. It is said that Lord MANNERS, although he finally took leave of the Bar as reported in our last, will not resign until Christmas. In the mean time the Great Seal has been put into Commission, during the absence of the LORD CHANCELLOR, in the manner which annually occurs when his Lordship is absent from England. The Commission are, the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

We stated on Friday that apprehensions of a repetition of the panic of 1825 were entertained when our last accounts left England, from the circumstance of the foreign exchanges having again turned against us, as they did in that memorable year.

The fall in the foreign exchange in August, we perceive, had not exceeded half per cent—the decline was regular— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each foreign post, with a prospect of a continued and greater fall, but not we hope to such an extent as to produce mischief.—The 3 per cent Consols, previous to the death of Mr. CANNING, had reached 90, but, as before mentioned, they fell to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 21st of August.

Every part of the United Kingdom had been visited during the Summer by the most awful storms of Thunder and Lightning ever recollected by the oldest Inhabitants. The loss of lives was great in many parts, and numbers of Barus and other buildings were destroyed by Lightning. The City of York was visited by three of these dreadful Storms in one week.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—Latin verses composed by Captain F. ROMEO, as a testimony of respect and gratitude to Lord W. BENTINCK:—

Indis
Justitia et pax;
Indoque Præsiditibus fato
Lustrum;
Britannicæ, Indorumque emulis
Dreccio;
Anglorum liberali administrationi
Sublime præstitit;
Sperimen;
Præclaro Georgio IV Regi
Virtutis firmique animi
Monumentum;
In Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,
Bengal Governoris
Installatione.

A tardy Act of justice has been at last done to the memory of the MARQUIS HASTINGS.—The sum of £20,000 has been unanimously voted by the Court of Directors of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, to the eldest Son of the late MARQUIS, in testimony of the services rendered to India by his revered father, whose skill and gallantry as a Soldier, and whose generosity and justice as a Statesman, have never been surpassed by any GOVERNOR GENERAL of India.

MISCELLANEA.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—A successful experiment has just been made on the body of a poor woman at Brighton, named Ashdown, by which her life has been preserved when nearly all hope was extinguished. She had burst a vein, and the quantity of blood lost was so immense that it was thought she must have sunk under it, particularly as she was far advanced in pregnancy. A quantity of blood, abstracted from a man in good health, was transfused into her veins, and the experiment was so successful that she is now convalescent.

The following advertisement appeared lately in a French paper:—"A French gentleman of honourable birth and alliances, enjoying a competent income, but unable to bestow a fortune upon his daughter, would feel perfect happiness could he see her the wife of some frank and loyal Englishman, of easy circumstances, well known and esteemed, and capable of establishing these pretensions by unquestionable references. The young lady, Rose by name, is possessed of the bloom, the elegance, and grace of this beautiful flower, conjoined with every female accomplishment. Address to M. le Comte, M. D., poste restante, Avraucha, Dep. de la Manche."

Newspaper Readings.—A female quidnunc at the west end of the town, having read the court news, arrivals, departures, births, deaths, and marriages, had resorted to the advertisements for further amusement, when the account of Mr. Liston's successful reproduction of a nose by the galvanic operation, attracted her attention.—"Well now, dear me, how very clever Liston is, only think of his making a new nose." Nothing very extraordinary," answered Lord A., "he has lived these twenty years by making faces."

Manners of the Turks.—The politeness of the Turks with respect to women is very different from that of Europeans; if they by chance meet one, be it even the wife of their nearest relation, they immediately turn their head aside not to see her; and what we should consider a want of civility, or even as a mark of contempt, is among them a token of deference and respect.—*Baroness Minutoli.*

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